

COMMENT OF THE DAY

Hongkong & China

TWO news items from London last week received some prominence. One was an extract from the Hongkong Government's annual report for 1951 which the Colonial Office included in its annual review of the Colonies and which, to some extent has become outdated; the other referred to the impending departure from England of the ship Autolycus carrying direct to China a cargo of textiles. Both reports aroused some interest here because of the references they contained to Hongkong; nevertheless the impression was left that London was attaching to them exaggerated significance. The suggestion that the Korea war and world events following have left Hongkong in an economically impossible position can be regarded as a solemn attempt to evaluate the situation as it existed many months ago, but which developments since have discounted. Hongkong has seriously felt the effects of economic embargoes and trade restrictions brought into operation since Communist China joined actively in the Korea conflict. But to suggest this has rendered the Colony's position as "economically impossible" is not feasible.

HONGKONG is suffering a trade recession, but the outlook today is nothing like so dark as it was several months ago. Local industries in particular have improved their position. Most factories have solved their raw materials problem and are energetically, and not unsuccessfully developing new markets. It is pertinent to observe that the monthly average exports of Hongkong manufactured products this year have been higher than in the boom year of 1950. Moreover there has been a hesitant but discernible desire on the part of China to resume buying and selling through the Colony since the termination by the Communists of their various campaigns which paralysed trade for a considerable period. None would endeavour to suggest that the situation is full of promise, or justifies excessive optimism, but it is equally untrue to assess the position as being "economically impossible" for the Colony.

It is equally important to place in careful perspective the announcement that a British ship is taking to Red China \$10,000,000 worth of goods, and by so doing is by-passing Hongkong. The Autolycus is not the first cargo-carrying ship from Europe to make a direct voyage to China ports. There have been several during past months, but they have not received the publicity accorded the Autolycus. It may also be taken for granted that the Chinese Communists will endeavour to stimulate direct trading relations between China and Europe. This does not mean, however, that Hongkong will be completely blotted out of the picture. Within limitations, some self-imposed, others caused by world events, Communist China is still dealing commercially with and through Hongkong and she continues to rely on the Colony as an international financial centre. These are considerations which must not be overlooked when assessing both the immediate and future commercial prospects of Hongkong.

Mossadeh Sees No Quick Solution To Oil Dispute
REPORTED ADVICE TO SHAH OF PERSIA

Teheran, Sept. 14.

Premier Mohammed Mossadeh today told the Shah that no solution to the country's oil deadlock with Britain was imminent and Iran would have to chart its economy without oil income, informed sources said.

Dr Mossadeh told the Shah in a three-hour audience that it was "impossible, according to the nationalisation laws," to accept the oil proposals made recently by President Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr Winston Churchill.

Meanwhile, the German financial expert, Dr Hjalmar Schacht, left by plane for Germany. He said before leaving that he had not yet submitted his report on Iran's financial position but would do so after he returned home.

He added that Iran's banknote coverage was the "best in the world".

Unions To Endorse A Presidential Candidate

New York, Sept. 15.

The American Federation of Labour meets in convention here today (Monday), and, for the first time in its long history, will probably endorse one of the candidates for the Presidency.

Mr William Green, the President, has given the impression that he believes the AFL choice will be Mr Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. But the decision will not be made until the delegates have first heard the Republican candidate, General Dwight Eisenhower.

Both candidates will address the 71st annual gathering, General Eisenhower on Wednesday and Mr Stevenson on Thursday following Monday. The next day, September 23, is the date set for Convention action on endorsement.

In a conference with journalists on Saturday, Mr Green made it clear that the 752 delegates would decide the issue of endorsing a Presidential candidate chiefly—if not entirely—on the candidates' views and their respective party platforms on the Taft-Hartley Act.

Mr Stevenson and the Democratic platform favour repeal of the law. The Republican platform and candidates do not.

"This is bound to have an effect on the delegates to the Convention," Mr Green said, adding that they were waiting to see what General Eisenhower has to say.

If the Federation places its official stamp of approval on either candidate, it will be the first time it has done so.

The religious Iranian leader, Seyyed Khashani, returned by plane today from a trip to neighbouring Arab countries and the Moslem shrine of Mecca.

He was met by thousands of supporters, who had erected three triumphal arches on the route to his house.

Informed sources said Khashani scored no political success in his trip to the Arab countries.—United Press.

SECRET ROLE

Washington, Sept. 14.

The Iranian Premier, Dr Mohammed Mossadeh, himself suggested some of the key points in the Truman-Churchill Plan for settling the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute, informed sources said today.

That was why United States and British officials hit the ceiling when the small, frail statesman announced the proposals as "harsh and impractical" when they were presented formally a week ago.

Dr Mossadeh's important, but secret role in the development of the Anglo-American plan led officials to believe the Premier would at least be receptive. Sources intimately familiar with the negotiations said the Premier himself suggested several months ago that Britain and the United States submit a new scheme for solving the long-standing dispute.

He even outlined some of the ideas it should contain, including international arbitration of the compensation issue, which he later rejected.

A PROMISE

The sources said that, while the Allies were working on the plan, Dr Mossadeh promised that he would try to prepare Iranian public opinion to receive it favourably.

Officials said the plan, as it finally evolved, not only called for major British concessions and met Iranian demands, but included a bonus offer of a United States aid grant.

But when it was laid before Dr Mossadeh privately on August 27, he said he could not accept it.

The United States and Britain made the plan public anyway, three days later, in a bid to build up grass roots support in spite of the Premier's disapproval.

Some other Iranian leaders now indicate they may at least use the proposals as a basis for new negotiations with the British.

DISILLUSIONED

But Dr Mossadeh's summary rejection, in the face of his behind-the-scenes manoeuvring, left United States and British officials thoroughly disillusioned. Privately, United States officials now admit they do not know how to figure Dr Mossadeh's strategy. One theory said he hoped to suggest the new plan, to split the United States and Britain and when this failed he rejected it.

Another was that in the time it took to form the proposals he discovered he could not build up support for them.

Still a third was that he was not aiming for Britain's complete surrender and would accept nothing less.

Officials see some hopeful signs in the new exchange of proposals and counter-proposals between Dr Mossadeh and the British Charge d'Affaires in Teheran. But in the light of the Premier's previous performances they are sceptical.—United Press.

Risks Too Great

Transport Cos. To Stop Operating

Berlin, Sept. 14.

Six hundred West Berlin road transport companies, which supply the Western sectors, decided today to cease operating at midnight next Tuesday.

They stopped accepting freight immediately after a meeting this morning.

Risks of carrying loads to and from West Germany across the 100 kilometres of Soviet zone territory were too great, they said.

Speakers at the meeting said operating costs, boosted by long border delays and confiscations, would soon plunge many companies into bankruptcy.

In a letter to West Berlin's Lord Mayor, Professor Ernst Reuter, the meeting demanded compensation for border delays and negotiation with the Allies to improve security of travel on the autobahn between Berlin and West Germany.

70 HOURS WAIT

Speakers said lorries had to wait up to 70 hours at the Soviet zone borders for East German clearance.

West Berlin relies for nearly all its food and raw materials on road, rail and barge traffic across the Soviet zone from West Germany. About 300 lorries bring supplies in every day.

The action will not, however, threaten "hard" food supplies, as the Western sectors have many months of "hard" stocks. But fresh foodstuffs, such as vegetables, milk and fish are brought in by road daily.

The demands made by their transport companies in their letter to Mayor Reuter were:

1. Lifting of the traffic tax on interzonal transport.
2. Negotiations with the Allies to improve security of travel on the Berlin-West Germany autobahn.
3. Compensation for border delays.
4. A guarantee fund to cover serious losses on the road.
5. Reintroduction of motor fuel subsidies.—Reuter.

Demonstration In Brussels

Brussels, Sept. 14.

Bras bands led 20,000 marchers—men and women—through Brussels today, many in zebra-striped concentration camp suits bearing banners "Our heroes are dead and their hangmen are free".

Some wore mourning for the two-hour five-mile march, watched by thousands, in demonstration against government leniency towards wartime collaborators. The march ended in a protest meeting in the square outside the Ministry of Justice.

The former Justice Minister, M. Joseph Pholien, resigned after earlier protests.—Reuter.

Last Picture Of Famous Test Pilot



Above is the last picture taken of Mr John Derry, famed test aircraft pilot, who met his death at Farnborough after breaking through the sound barrier. The picture was taken at the Farnborough aerial display and shows Mr Derry on the extreme right, with Mrs Derry, talking with the film actress Ann Todd and her husband.

Soviet Officials Rated Persona Non Grata

Heidelberg, Sept. 14.

The United States Army Headquarters here said today it was insisting that three members of the Soviet Military Liaison Mission in Frankfurt leave the American zone of Germany.

The statement came after the United States authorities had asked the Soviet Commander-in-Chief in East Germany to withdraw the accreditation of the three Russians.

A spokesman at the Army Headquarters said that the Soviet personnel involved were at present in the Mission compound without their passes, which were turned in, after repeated requests, on September 8—eight days after an American surrender order.

When the Russians asked how long the passes would be retained, they were told this depended entirely upon Soviet action and attitude concerning Americans assigned to the Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam. The total strength of the Soviet Mission is believed to be 14 members.

According to a senior Frankfurt police officer, they have been guarded since 1945, at American request, to protect them against possible attack by the population.

The demand to withdraw the accreditation was made in a letter which said: "The above action resulted from a Soviet request to remove three members of the United States Military Liaison in Potsdam (Soviet Headquarters near Berlin) for an alleged violation of a restricted area during August."

"A careful investigation by the Commander-in-Chief, USAREUR (United States Army Europe) proved this allegation unfounded."

The Americans had been arrested on August 15, when driving on a Soviet zone road 150 kilometres from Berlin, but were released 36 hours later. The Soviet Control Commission in Germany alleged that they had "entered a Soviet military objective with the intention to spy".—Reuter.

350 Vehicles Held Up

Helmstedt, Sept. 14.

Over 350 vehicles were waiting on the western side of the border checkpoint here today for clearance to go on to Berlin.

This was the largest number ever counted at any time at the checkpoint—perennial trouble spot on the 100-mile autobahn, which is Berlin's lifeline to the West.

Vehicles had to wait for up to 60 hours to be checked and passed on by Soviet and East German border guards.

The number of vehicles waiting on the Eastern side to be led through to West Germany was much smaller but even there they had to wait up to eight hours.—Reuter.

Ship Missing

Sydney, Sept. 14.

Fears for the safety of a small motorship with 13 persons aboard increased on Sunday after a search plane returned and reported failure to locate the vessel for the second day. The motorship Awatui left Sydney last Monday for Lord Howe Island and is three days overdue. She is carrying a crew of 12 Pacific Islanders and an Australian captain.—Associated Press.

£1,000,000 Cargo Loss

Sydney, Australia, Sept. 14.

Shipping authorities estimate at a million pounds the cargo loss caused by the collision of two freighters in Sydney Harbour on Friday night.

The 5,400-ton British freighter Shahzade, beached after colliding with the 4,904-ton Australian ship River London, was carrying a cargo of wool, barley and general goods valued at \$7,875,000 to Japan. Seawater which entered the holds after the collision made nearly all the wool sodden and burst the bags of barley.

The River London was able to berth after the mishap and the Shahzade was refloated and towed to a wharf today for unloading.—Associated Press.

Ceylonese Mission For China

Trade Relations And Friendship

Colombo, Sept. 14.

A Ceylonese trade mission left here by air today, for China, the biggest purchaser of Ceylon rubber in the first six months of this year, to "revive the very old friendship with the Chinese people and to re-establish trade relations on a wider basis."

Between January and June, 1952, China bought 24,800,000 pounds of Ceylon rubber compared with 2,500,000 pounds purchased by Britain.

The Chinese Communists offered prices averaging 60 cents above the world prices, bringing Ceylon rubber shippers \$27,850,000 from China alone.

Mr Sumanayake, Ceylon's Minister of Commerce and leader of the trade mission said today, "We are leaving (for China) with the intention of reviving the very old friendship with the Chinese people and re-establishing trade relations on a wider basis."

He said the mission would explore the possibilities of a new market in China that would be greater than either the American or British market.

MAIN DIFFICULTY

Mr Sumanayake said the main difficulty the mission would encounter would be the shipping problem, but added that if that could be resolved, the mission would have fulfilled its aim.

If the trade mission could interest 500,000,000 Chinese in Ceylonese produce, Ceylon could expect vastly changed economic conditions, the Minister of Commerce said.

He said the mission talks with the Chinese would not be confined to rice and rubber, but would encompass all trade matters. He said Ceylon still maintains large quantities of rice to maintain its present status and its future rice supply depended largely on the outcome of the trade talks.—United Press.

106 BODIES RECOVERED

Belgrade, Sept. 14.

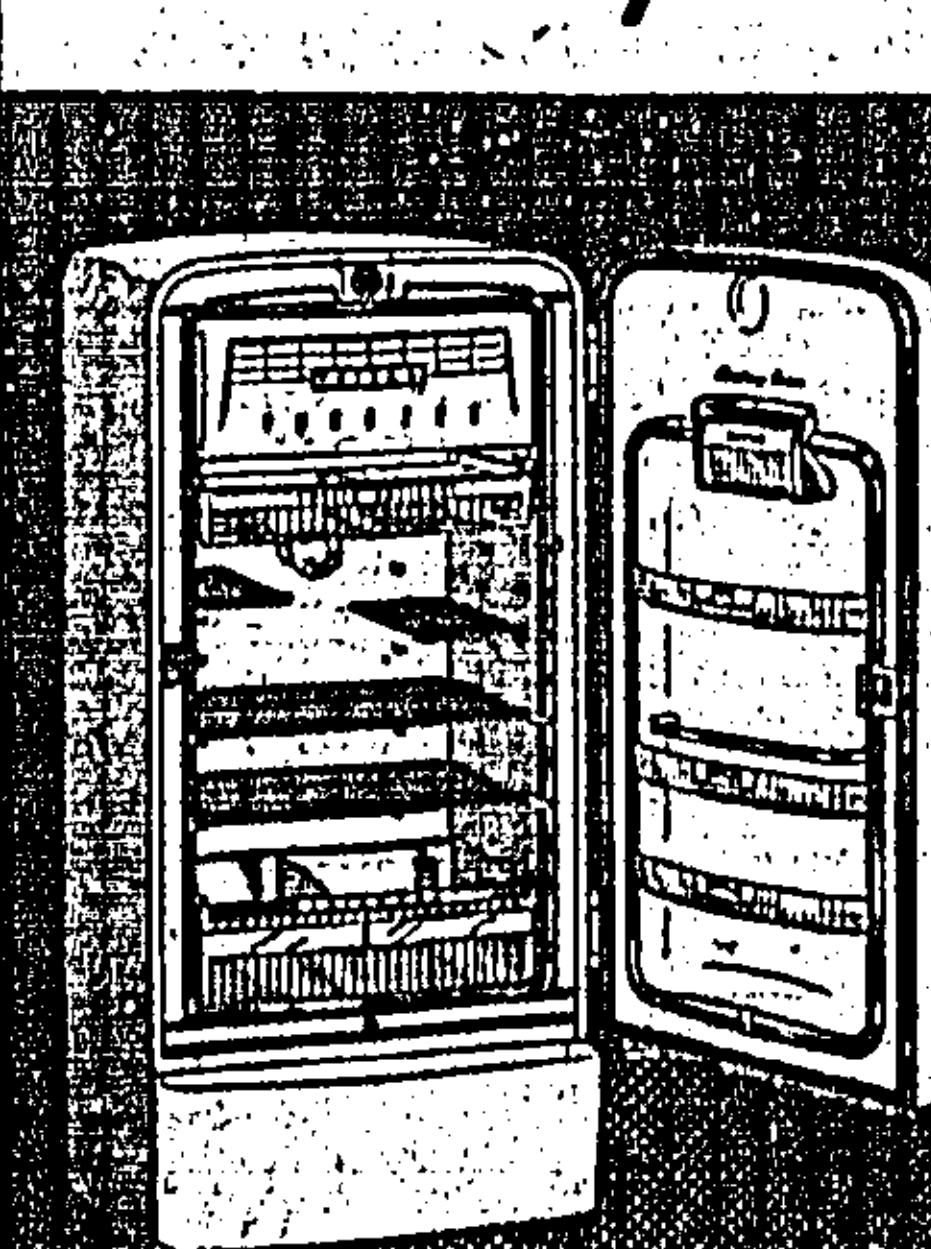
Bodies of 106 people drowned when a Danube ferry capsized last Tuesday have so far been recovered, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported today.

The ferry, which could carry 130, overturned while coming from Belgrade to Zemun, seven miles upstream on the other bank.

The ferry's captain, Ferdinand Nibilo, 37, has been detained.

The Government is burying the victims at public expense.—Reuter.

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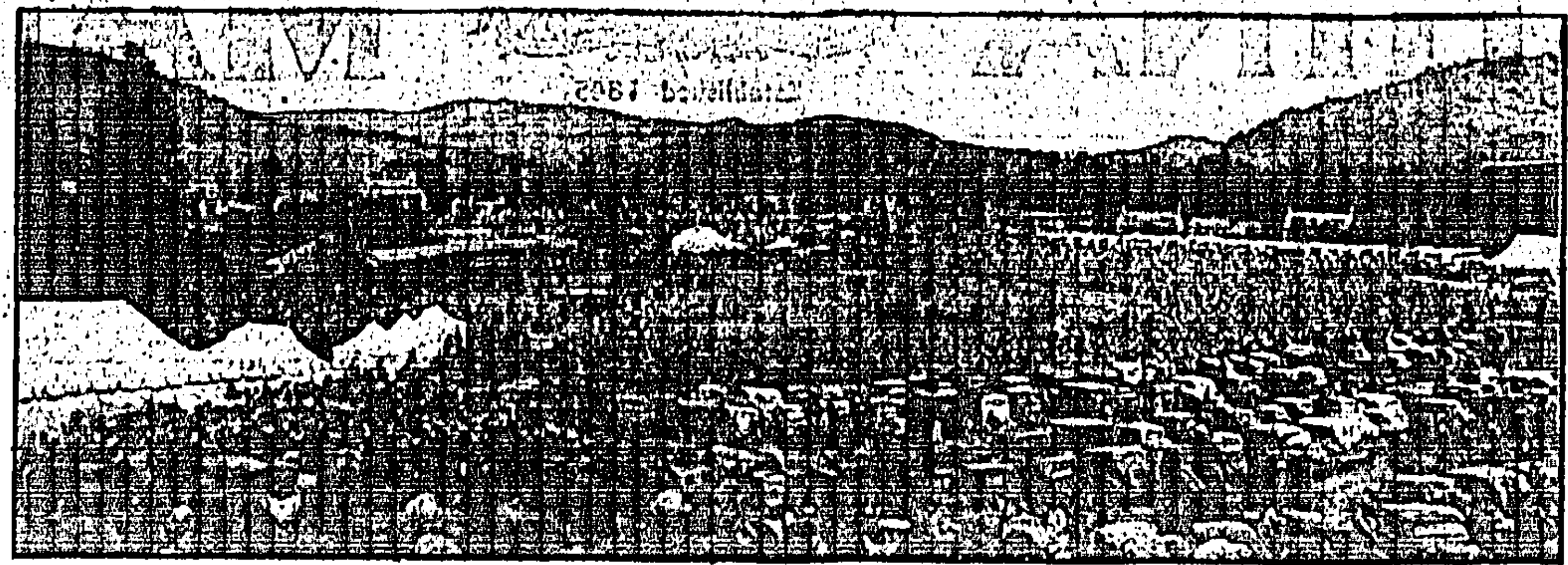
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Record Gathering Attends The Highland Games



A panoramic view of the magnificent scene in Princess Royal Park, Braemar, Scotland, while the Braemar Highland Gathering was in progress before a record crowd. The Queen attended with the Duke of Edinburgh. — Central Press Photo.

Impasse Said To Have Been Reached In Jap Debt Talks

New York, Sept. 14.

Progress in the Japanese debt talks was not sufficient to warrant the issue during the week-end of another Press communique, according to well-informed sources close to the conference.

Hotel Owners Appeal

Taipei, Sept. 14. The Formosa Hotel Owners Association, through one of its officials, has appealed to the public not to use hotel bedrooms to commit suicide. The official said the mounting number of suicides is giving owners of Chinese hotels on the island not only mental anguish but is causing them expense. "If they have any reason to commit suicide why don't they go somewhere else?" he asked. — Reuter.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN TONKIN

Salgon, Sept. 14. The High Command reported today that 52 Communist rebels were killed and number taken prisoner in renewed fighting in Tonkin and Cochinchina in the past two days. The announcement said French Union reconnaissance forces killed 18 Communist rebels and took an undisclosed number of prisoners during fighting near Phuoc Yen, north of Hanoi, and 24 were killed near Ninh Giang, southeast of Hanoi. The announcement said that in Cochinchina, 20 miles west of Mythos, the Bao Mon outpost held by Vietnamese troops was subjected to violent attack by Communist forces on Friday night. The rebels blasted parts of the stronghold with mines, but the garrison was able to withstand the attack. Casualties among the Franco-Vietnamese forces were listed as three killed, three wounded and six missing. The Red losses were not known. The Vietnamese Minister of National Defence, Nguyen Van Tri, left for the Philippines to attend the Congress of the Philippine Legion of War Veterans.

General Nguyen van Hinh, head of the Vietnamese Army High Command, recently visited the Philippines and there were reports that the two countries might establish diplomatic relations. — United Press.

JORDAN HEIR RETURNS

Amman, Sept. 14. Twelve-year-old Prince Mohammed, second son of ex-King Talal and brother of King Hussein, arrived here today from school in Switzerland. He has been declared Crown Prince, first in line of succession to his elder brother. King Hussein, now studying in England, is 17. A Regency Council is ruling for him until he attains the age of 18 next Spring. — Associated Press.

But the British Government is interested, because of the foreign exchange angle. Britain has been insisting on the clauses for three reasons: 1. She needs dollars. 2. Dishonouring of the clauses would be a bad precedent, both for existing loans of other countries and for any future international loans. 3. Before the bondholders and the British Government can decide whether or not to accept the Sterling equivalent of the dollars, the bondholders must establish their contractual right to receive dollars.

BRITAIN'S VIEW For this last reason, reports of a difference of viewpoints between the British Government and the British bondholders' representatives are denied. In any case British bondholders would not get actual dollars, since any dollars coming to them would have to be surrendered to the Treasury. But the bondholders do want the full Sterling equivalent. Britain is said to have been standing on the question of sanctity of contract while the Americans have been more concerned with Japan's situation and foreign exchange availability.

Two Types The impasse, and the suggestion for resolving it, relate to those Japanese loans which have alternative currency options, particularly (though not exclusively) those Sterling loans where the bondholder has a contractual claim to payment in dollars.

By taking out of the negotiations the question of the currency in which these clauses should be honoured, the New York conference could get ahead of the question of honouring the clauses and the various other points of a settlement. Reports that Japan has already expressed willingness to pay the full Sterling equivalent of these clauses are understood to be misleading, in the sense that they are not yet true of all the loans which have such clauses.

There are two types of clauses. Some loans provide for payment of a fixed amount of the alternative currency. In some other cases a currency option has arisen because the loan contracts provided that the bondholders could secure payment in various currencies at the exchange rates current on the dates when payment was due. A similar solution was adopted by the recent German Debt Conference in London. But the actual terms of that solution would not meet the present case. It provided that, without prejudice to any inter-government agreement as to the currency of payment, bondholders should receive the equivalent in their own currency. In those cases where the contract provides for payment of a fixed amount of the alternative currency.

CRUCIAL POINT In Japan's Sterling loans, the "due date" clauses are more important than the "fixed" clauses and they appear to be the crucial point in the negotiations. The present negotiations are between the bondholders and the Japanese Government. Creditor governments are not participating in them or concerned in them at this stage.

Climbers Of Ararat Offend The Soviet

Moscow, Sept. 14.

Under the headline, "American show on Mount Ararat," Pravda, Communist Party newspaper, today made its first comment on the recent visit of General Matthew B. Ridgway, Allied Supreme Commander in Europe, to the Turkish-Soviet frontier. In an article, it said the visit showed "once more how far the Turkish ruling circles are prepared to go to satisfy American desires. It is evidence, as is the construction of war bases and aerodromes in Turkey, of the complete subjection of the Turkish army to the American generals, whose interests the ruling circles in Turkey serve." Pravda declared that since Turkey had joined the Atlantic bloc, Mount Ararat had "gained a popularity unknown before." The country there was rocky and desolate, but American guests of Turkey had chosen it for excursions.

The newspaper added that American generals no longer disguised themselves as tourists and guests visiting the alleged site of Noah's Ark, instead they "travel through Turkey in uniform and conduct themselves as if they were masters of the country."

In recent years there have often been groups calling themselves tourists or scientists exploring the area to find Noah's Ark," the Pravda article continued. The article said General Ridgway had visited the area to inspect Turkish frontier guards and had told them of "mutual tasks and aims confronting America and Turkey." It said: "The General even climbed Ararat to an altitude of 3,300 yards and threw a glance over the expanse of Russian territory." "The General no doubt was not interested in enjoying the view but in military considerations and in creating, on instructions from Washington, a war hysteria in Turkey," the article declared. — Reuter.

World Meeting Of Doctors

London, Sept. 14.

More than 500 doctors from 80 countries will attend the Congress of the International Society of Internal Medicine opening in London tomorrow. Infantile paralysis will be one of the principal subjects discussed at the four-day meeting. Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin, will read a discussion on antibiotics — bacteria which destroy other bacteria. Britain's Health Minister, Mr. Ian Macleod, will welcome the delegates at the opening session of the conference, of which Sir Russell Brain, President of the Royal College of Physicians, will be Chairman. — Reuter.

Gets Lift In Royal Car

Copenhagen, Sept. 14.

A big blue Cadillac, with the Danish King Frederik at the wheel, dropped up yesterday in front of Mrs. Maria Jensen's little grocery shop in Helsingør, Denmark's Baltic island. Out of it proudly stepped an 80-year-old woman, Mrs. Jensen, who is a crew member on the Royal yacht, Dannebrog. The King had given the sailor a lift home for the weekend. King Frederik and Queen Ingrid are visiting Helsingør to watch the Atlantic Pact nations' Exercise Mainbrace. — Reuter.

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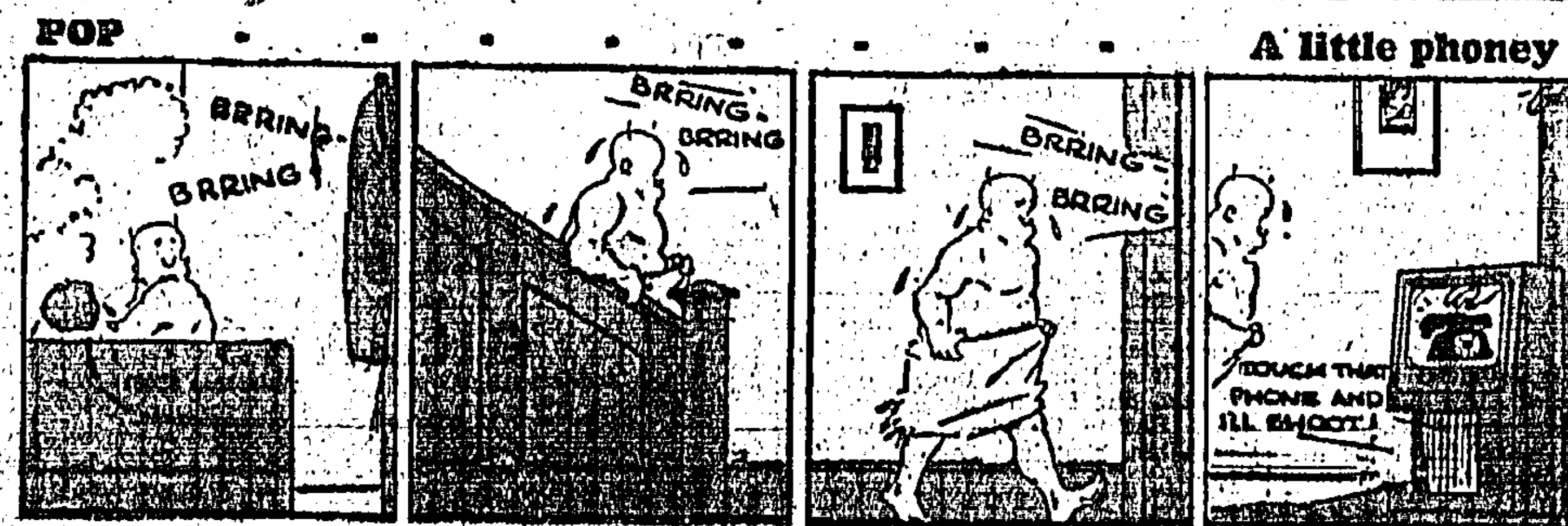
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Forces Wasting Manpower?

Lowestoft, Sept. 14. Mr Emmanuel Shinwell, Defence Minister in the former Labour Government, who was criticised yesterday by the War Minister, Mr Anthony Head, for demanding a cut in the subsequent abolition of conscription, said today he had the support of a "very high-ranking military authority."

Replying to Mr Head's criticisms, Mr Shinwell said this officer had agreed with him that there was a serious waste of manpower in the forces.

"He also agreed that the time was coming when we would have to consider the question of national service," Mr Shinwell added.—Reuter.

Japanese Himalayan Expedition Starts Out

Khatmandu, Sept. 14. A five-man Japanese reconnaissance mission, led by Dr K. Imanishi, left here today for the three Himalayan peaks of Mansalu (26,057 feet), Annapurna (26,502 feet) and Himalchuli (25,801 feet).

The five, who are preceding the main expedition, are due to halt tonight at Kakani, 10 miles northwest of here.

The main expedition of 25 men, which is being sponsored by the Japanese newspaper Mainichi Shimbun, will try scaling the mountain in the Spring or Autumn of 1953.

Dr Imanishi told correspondents before leaving here that the team would establish a base camp at Manangbhet, 160 miles northwest of Khatmandu. They hoped to reach it by the end of the month.

They would reconnoitre Annapurna in October and the other two peaks in November, with the aim of completing their mission by the end of this year.

An advance party, under Dr Tagaki, an anthropologist, and Dr Hayashi, went ahead to Kakani today.

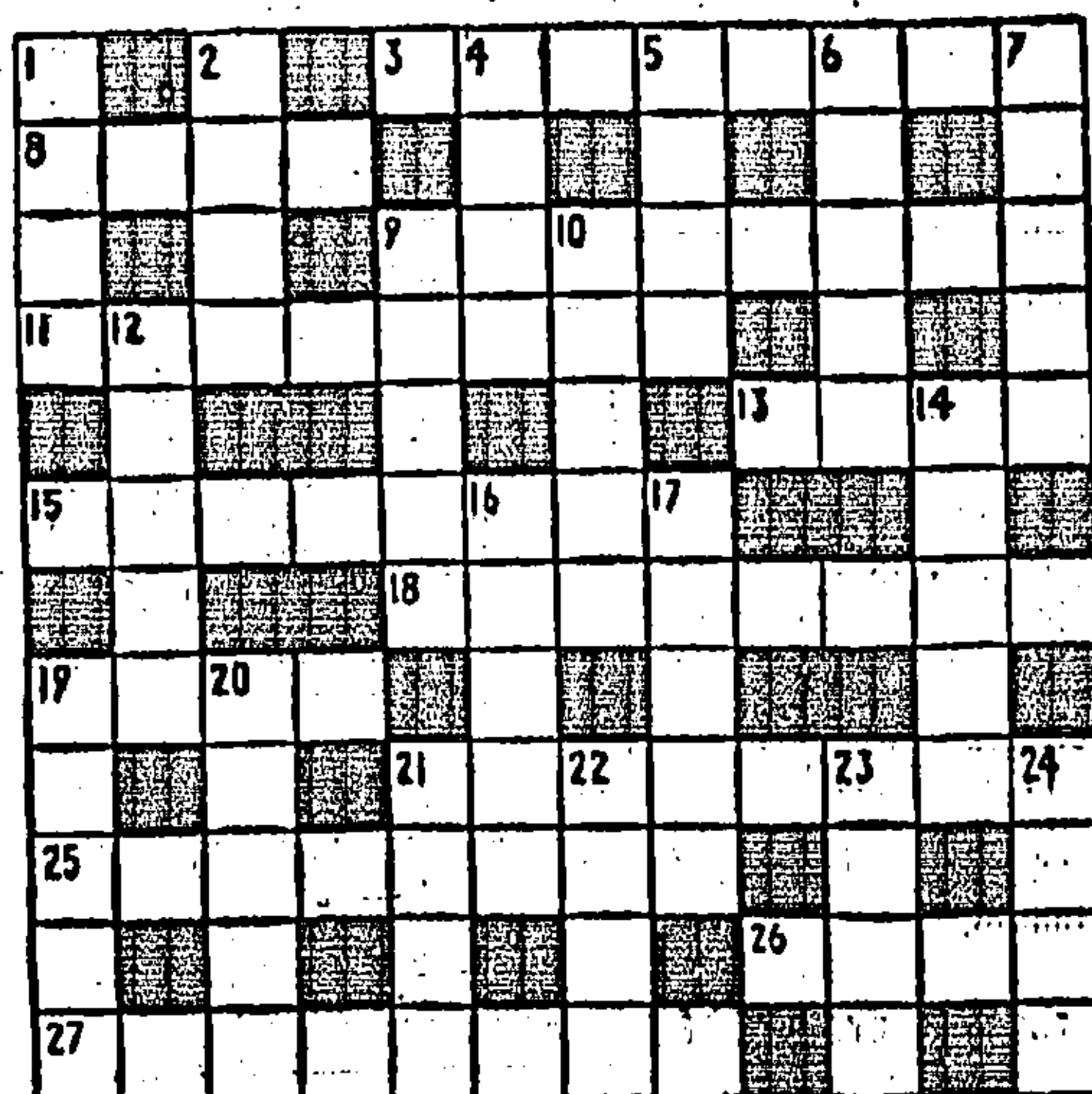
They left on foot with 70 sherpas (porters), who carried nearly two tons of equipment, which included special rubber boots to be tested in the high altitudes, dehydrated rice, green tea and a case of whisky presented to the team by General Kakher Shamsheer, Counselor to King Tribhuvan of Nepal.

The others left later by motor to join the advance party at Kakani.—Reuter.

Britain As Model

London, Sept. 14. Five Indonesian Ministry of Labour officials arrived here today by air to spend six months studying labour organisations in Britain. They are here at the invitation of the British Government.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
3 Yields (8).
8 Metal (4).
9 Tender (8).
11 Makes available (8).
13 Fewer (4).
15 Soleled (8).
16 Gifted (8).
19 Stuffy (4).
21 Peevish (8).
23 Cart driver (8).
25 Prejudice (4).
27 Answers (8).

DOWN
1 Not stiff (4).
2 Tramp (4).
4 Repeated (4).
5 Platform (4).
6 Long for (5).
7 Less (5).
8 Small piece of turf (5).
10 Horizontal (5).
12 Perch (5).
14 Severe (5).
16 Burdened (5).
17 Object (5).
19 Drain (5).
20 Presses (5).
21 Ball game (4).
22 Nurse (4).
23 Greedy (4).
24 Rubbish (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1 Trials, 4 First, 7 Preserve, 8 Metals, 9 Cannon, 11 Gentles, 13 Parquet, 15 Elated, 16 Accus, 19 Liniment, 20 Ended, 21 Litany, Down: 1 Topic, 3 Arson, 5 Strange, 6 Footman, 8 Resident, 9 Tassel, 10 Nurtured, 12 Eternal, 13 Pious, 14 Peevish, 16 Admit, 17 Dotty.

Submarine 'Attacks' On Aircraft-Carriers North Of Scotland

ALLIED WAR GAMES UNDER WAY

Pittravie, Scotland Sept. 14.

Powerful naval forces on "Exercise Mainbrace" ploughed through submarine-infested waters north of Scotland today fighting off "enemy" attacks with top secret anti-submarine devices and carrier-based jet planes.

Steaming at an average of 20 knots they were shortening by 500 miles a day the distance to northern Norway, where they are heading to engage "invasion forces" deemed to have overrun Scandinavia from the east.

This striking force of ultra-modern battleships, aircraft-carriers, cruisers and destroyers went into action yesterday to begin the fortnight-long exercise in which eight Western nations are taking part when it sailed as escort for the Allied "Blue" task force heading for Norway.

By this morning it had encountered submarines of the "Orange" invaders which claimed successful attacks on some of its biggest and most modern ships.

One of the casualties claimed by the "Orange" submarines was the Eagle, Britain's largest and newest aircraft carrier.

Taciturn also claimed to have hit three other aircraft carriers, the Midway and the Franklin D. Roosevelt, two of the United States' biggest warships, and the British Illustrious.

But "Blue" forces had already reported that the submarine had herself been hit by a Royal Air Force Hastings reconnaissance plane.

Carrier-based planes claimed a "kill" when they attacked an "Orange" submarine 40 miles off the Shetland Islands, and an R.A.F. Shackleton reported an attack on another enemy submarine 50 miles further north.

HQ ATTACKED

These attacks have not yet been evaluated. Results will not be known until an analysis is made after the exercise is over.

The Ogle headquarters of Admiral Sir Patrick Brind, Commander-in-Chief, Allied Forces in Northern Europe, were today attacked by "Orange" jet planes, it was officially announced.

The invaders also used jets to strike a harbour installation in Bergen.

The search for an "Orange" cruiser, believed to be in the Narvik area, was intensified today.

The "Blue" air force, not satisfied with reconnaissance photos of Narvik, Flord taken by the Royal Air Force, sent out planes again today for more detailed pictures.

The enemy cruiser was not visible on the first pictures brought back but "Blue" officers thought she might be hiding in a sheltered part of the Flord.

BALTIC ACTION

Danish coastal warships working with the "Blue" forces intercepted enemy ships in the western Baltic, during the night it was officially announced.

Britain and America are providing most of the 160 ships

and 85,000 men in the exercise. Other nations taking part are France, Holland, Belgium, Canada, Denmark and Norway, with New Zealand represented by the cruiser Bolton.

United States Navy marines based on Trondheim were also searching today for the "Orange" cruiser—the Royal Canadian Navy vessel Quebec—believed by "Blue" forces to be ready to sail as a surface raider.

"Blue" forces today laid mines in the Forth area off the east coast of Scotland.

Plans were made today for a rehearsal to take place in the Forth of Forth on Tuesday of an unopposed landing to be made by American marines in "friendly" territory of northern Jutland later in the exercise.

The rehearsal will not include an actual landing, but is to test timing arrangements.—Reuter.

BORNHOLM LANDING

Copenhagen, Sept. 14. The people of the Danish Baltic island of Bornholm were alarmed yesterday by an announcement from Oslo that the island had been completely occupied by the enemy "Orange" force after severe bombing of the capital Roskilde and other centres.

This appeared to be a deliberate announcement by the "Orange" headquarters to "cause public alarm and despondency."

It had the effect of bringing out all Bornholm's home guard besides small regular forces to repel expected landings from the "Orange" fleet.

An "Orange" fleet of some 30 ships under British command was seen off the east coast by Bornholm yesterday. The island defenders had already been active mining the beaches and other approaches.

A storm from the east came to the assistance of the defenders and postponed the imminent attack but shortly after midnight Commandos, consisting of Danish cadets, succeeded in landing north of Salene.

In spite of lively resistance the Commandos pressed quickly inland in the direction of a radar station.

Home guard reinforcements came up from the reserve were deemed to have beaten off the attack and forced the Commandos to return to their boats.—Reuter.

Germany To Send Envoy To Cairo

Bonn, Sept. 14.

West Germany is about to send Herr Pawelke, 62-year-old professional diplomat, as her envoy to Cairo.

The Cairo post is considered by West German officials as a key post in West Germany's relations with the Arab world. At present West Germany has no envoy in an Arab capital.

It is expected that Herr Pawelke would be accredited to the "King of Egypt and the Sudan." One reason why no West German envoy has been sent before is that the Bonn Government in deference to the British had hesitated to recognise the King of Egypt as King of the Sudan.

Herr Pawelke served in Iraq before the war. The appointment of a Minister to Syria, Hans Joachim von Esch, has been officially announced.—Reuter.

RECEIVE WINGS

Winnipeg, Sept. 13.

The first Atlantic East group of air cadets to train in Western Canada received their wings at a ceremony here last night.

The men come from Britain, France, Denmark and Canada. Diplomatic representatives watched them get their wings from Air Vice-Marshal F. G. Watt, Air member for personnel.—Reuter.

Neutralism In The Orient Condemned

New York, Sept. 14.

The American Federation of Labour executive council today sharply hit "neutralism" in the Far East as a "most dangerous expression of frustration, despair and self-deception."

The council, in a report on the occasion of the national convention of the AFL opening here on Monday, pointed to India and Indonesia, two Asian countries following a line of "neutralism" which in effect is a silent partner and support of Soviet imperialism and Communist subversion.

The report said that in Indonesia "neutralism" made disconcerting headway and India "continues on the unpardonable course of appeasement and low-bowing towards Moscow and Peking. This is the primary reason for the mounting Communist gains in the last elections in India."

Prime Minister Nehru and his closest collaborators are still prisoners of the fatal illusion that present-day India and Communist China can become partners in bringing democracy, peace and social progress to Asia.

On the credit side of Far Eastern developments the report listed the signing of the Japanese peace treaty, the strengthening of Nationalist China's position on Formosa, the "growing disillusionment with Communist China among the vitally important millions of overseas Chinese," the discarding of the "old policies of colonialism" in Indo-China and Malaya and the "mounting guerrilla operations and discontent with the brutal Mao Tse-tung dictatorship" on the Chinese mainland.

On the debit side, apart from neutralism, the AFL included the "unwarranted mistake on the part of the United Nations truce team (in Korea) not to

have an active, articulate representative of the Republic of Korea come forward as spokesman of the United Nations. The report said the AFL "repeatedly warned against making such a serious political and psychological blunder. We have time and again vainly insisted upon the correction of this mistake which has entailed a serious loss of prestige among the peoples of Asia."

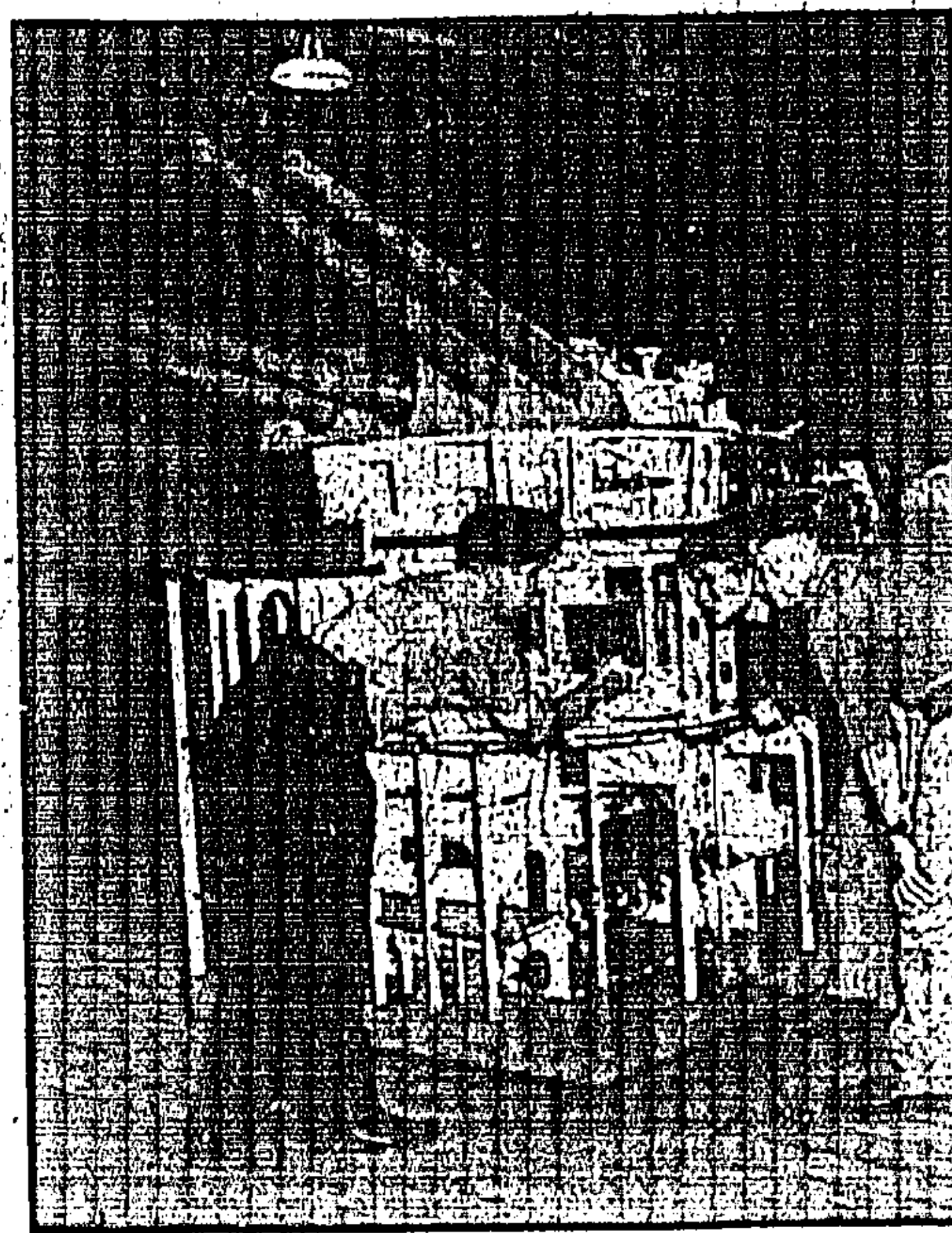
REACTION IN JAPAN

In regard to Japan, the report said the AFL "had to warn against the reactionary drive to prevent day Japan to sap and scum the valuable social reforms and democratic rights introduced by the former occupation authorities. Our Government should have denounced and resisted the current retrogressive trend instead of refusing even to take note of it."

"Our Government's failure to condemn these enemies of reforms has played right into the hands of the Communists, their dupes and their agents. The latter are now dishonestly and demagogically blaming our country for all the ills and consequences of the defeat in war and the resurgence of reaction in Japan."

The AFL pledged to "continue to do everything in its power to arouse and mobilize the American people and world labour against the brutal oppressors of the Chinese people, against these germ war mongers, as unworthy of the slightest association with or recognition by civilized communities or nations."—United Press.

Navy Might In Miniature



Big guns are much easier to "grasp" when reduced to the size of this wooden scale model used in the training of Royal Marines at Southsea, Hampshire. The model is of a quadruple 14-inch gun turret as installed in HMS George V. A sergeant is seen explaining the model to two Marine recruits.—Reuter-photo.

'Ike' Stumps The Mid-West States Bid To Reverse 1948 Trend

New York, Sept. 14.

Mr Dwight Eisenhower, Republican candidate for President, today began a 12-day, 12-State "whistle stop" campaign tour through key mid-Western States.

He will try to win Republican support in the mid-West States which gave President Truman his surprise victory in 1948, and also intends to bolster Republican strength in States which voted Republican—but by narrow margins—four years ago.

He returned to New York on Wednesday from a 6,000-mile flying tour of the Southern States, trying to break the traditional Democratic hold on the "Solid South."

The Democratic nominees to the Florida State House of Representatives adopted this week-end a resolution calling on Democrats to support the party's national, State and county candidates, but added an amendment that they would not endorse a candidate who advocated limitation on U.S. Senate debates (the South has used the filibuster for years to block action on anti-segregation and other measures.)

Governor Stevenson returned to Springfield yesterday from a nine-day tour of 10 Western States, saying he was "well pleased" with the political outlook there.

He will hold a Press conference tomorrow and will then spend two days preparing new speeches and working on accumulated business as the Illinois Governor.

A close associate said today that Mr Stevenson would continue to hammer the campaign theme of hopeless Republican disunity despite last week's "peace meeting" between Mr Eisenhower and Senator Taft.

He said Mr Stevenson and his advisers felt that Mr Taft's promise of whole-hearted support for nothing to eliminate a basic division in the Republican ranks, particularly in foreign policy.

TAFT TO BROADCAST

Mr Taft will open a campaign on behalf of Mr Eisenhower on Wednesday with a nationwide radio broadcast, the party announced today.

Two Southern papers, traditionally Democratic supporters, endorsed Mr Eisenhower for President this week-end.

Mr Eisenhower tonight criticized socialism as "assembly-line treatment" of patients.

In a statement issued by his New York headquarters, he said the American people now received the world's best medical care.

Specialized medicine was sure to have one result—"instead of the patient getting more and better medical care for less, he will get less and poorer medical care for more."

Mr Arthur E. Summerfield, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said today there was a fundamental split in the Democratic Party "so big, so deep and so wide" that Mr Stevenson could not win support for his policies in a Democratic Congress.—Reuter.

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT IN EAST EUROPE ON INCREASE

Geneva, Sept. 14.

Production is rising in Eastern Europe and stagnating or falling in nearly all big West European industrial countries, according to the latest quarterly bulletin of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

The bulletin, published here tonight by the Secretariat of the Commission, said that industrial production in East European countries continued to expand rapidly during the first quarter of this year; recorded increases over the same period of 1951 averaged about 20 per cent.

The overall plans were in each case just about fulfilled. The areas of under-fulfilment were mainly in the basic industries—hard coal, pig-iron and steel in Czechoslovakia and Poland, fertilisers in East Germany, heavy machinery in Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary.

"The output of each of these products increased substantially but not enough to prevent shortages," the bulletin said.

After discussing East European moves to mop up citizens' surplus money, the bulletin said: "In all these countries both the scarcity of basic materials, despite the substantial increase in their production, and the periodic necessity to eliminate consumers' surplus purchasing power appear to stem from the same cause: the ruthless pressure to increase the output of the metal industries as part of ambitious defence and investment programmes."

In Western Europe, both an effect and a cause of the lower trend of output, the volume of consumption continued to fall in spite of a generally high level of imports while exports picked time.

Future progress in solving the British and French dollar problems was likely to be partly at the expense of other West European countries, the bulletin said.

THE IMPORT CUTS

"The restrictions" applied by Britain and France were the most important influences depressing trade within Europe.

Europe's exports to North America were still some 40 per cent higher than during the last year before the outbreak of the Korean War (June 1950).

But their continuing low sharp in total exports and their recent weakening tendency afforded little encouragement to hopes of alleviating Europe's dollar shortage by increased and stable export markets in this area, the bulletin said.

The prospect would become even darker if renewed restrictions should prevail over efforts to lessen the "still serious impediments to outside competition in the United States market."—Reuter.

O.E.C. WARNING

Strasbourg, Sept. 14. A special report to the Council of Europe by the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) warns that the rate of increase in Europe's industrial production is "far from encouraging" and in fact has shown a decrease in several countries.

Sweden shows a decrease in the rate of two per cent in the second quarter of this year compared with the second quarter of 1951, Belgium five per cent, Denmark six per cent, Britain five per cent, Canada two per cent, the United States four per cent.

The report says this check is almost universal.

On the other hand, Austria shows an increase of six per cent, Germany four, France three and Norway one, but in almost all these cases the rate of increase was lower than in previous years.

INFLATION MENACE

Referring to the import restrictions imposed by Britain and France, it says that the OEEC is seeking ways and means of helping the two countries restore equilibrium in their balance of payments, and of mitigating as far as possible the damage of other members entailed by their restrictions.

Germany, the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union, the Netherlands, Poland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Switzerland have all present liberalised at least 10 per cent of their private imports from member countries.

The report also warns "the United States that there is no doubt that any increase in American customs duties would seriously jeopardise the interest of Europe and the balance of world trade."

The OEEC report to the Council of Europe incorporates a report of a team of experts appointed to examine the internal financial situation of member and associated countries. In this the experts declare: "We cannot but view with concern the tendency to an inflation of costs via a rising wage level unaccompanied by adequate rises in productivity."—Reuter.

"Glass" Car Bodies?

London, Sept. 14.

Three British companies are experimenting with a new material for parts of car bodies which, when bumped, will snap into shape again.

The new material, a mixture of glass thread and resin, is said to be as tough as steel, yet lighter.

The firms making the experiments are J. G. Morris, Limited, Bodies, and Hetchold Chemicals. The object is to make door panels and side wings of the material.—Reuter.

Pontiff's Message To Austria

Vatican City, Sept. 14.

Pope Pius XII, in a special radio message to the Austrian people, said today that the Catholic Church was fighting against class struggle and for the defence of the individual against socialisation.

"The Church will fight this battle with extreme determination because it concerns the dignity of man and the salvation of his soul," he said.

He made his broadcast at the close of a big Catholic rally (Katholikentag) in Vienna.

The Pope urged Austrians to insist on guarantees of Catholic schools for their children and to be guided by Catholic principles in marriage and family life.

Austria had become "a theatre of very dangerous political, economic and cultural tensions," he said.

"Your freedom of action, contrary to the dignity and right of your people, is still hampered in many things."

SOCIAL QUESTION

"But you are free to use your energies in the field of religious renovation."

Turning to the "social question," the Pope said the worker's problem was the wreckage of the proletarian. The task was to raise this social class, left without any protection to the fluctuations of economic situations, and turn it into citizens with clearly established rights.

"This task may be regarded as accomplished, at least in its essential parts," he said.

"Catholics have co-operated in its solution with honest intention and efficient action."

"The rules and canons of the successors of St. Peter in the past 60 years have almost everywhere become the common property of Catholics, thinking and action, even though the need was recognised and action taken in some countries at the eleventh hour."—Reuter.

Dance Contest Closed Down

Mexico City, Sept. 14.

Police closed Mexico's first marathon dance contest today after it had run for 24 hours. Six couples were still dancing.

A city official explained there was fear for the health of the competitors, that safety regulations had been violated and that sufficient complaints had been received charging the contest was "wild and immoral."

The 24-hour dance in prize money was divided among eight couples, the six finalists and the two eliminated just 10 minutes before the breakdown. Newspapers estimated the promoter netted 200,000 pesos.—Associated Press.

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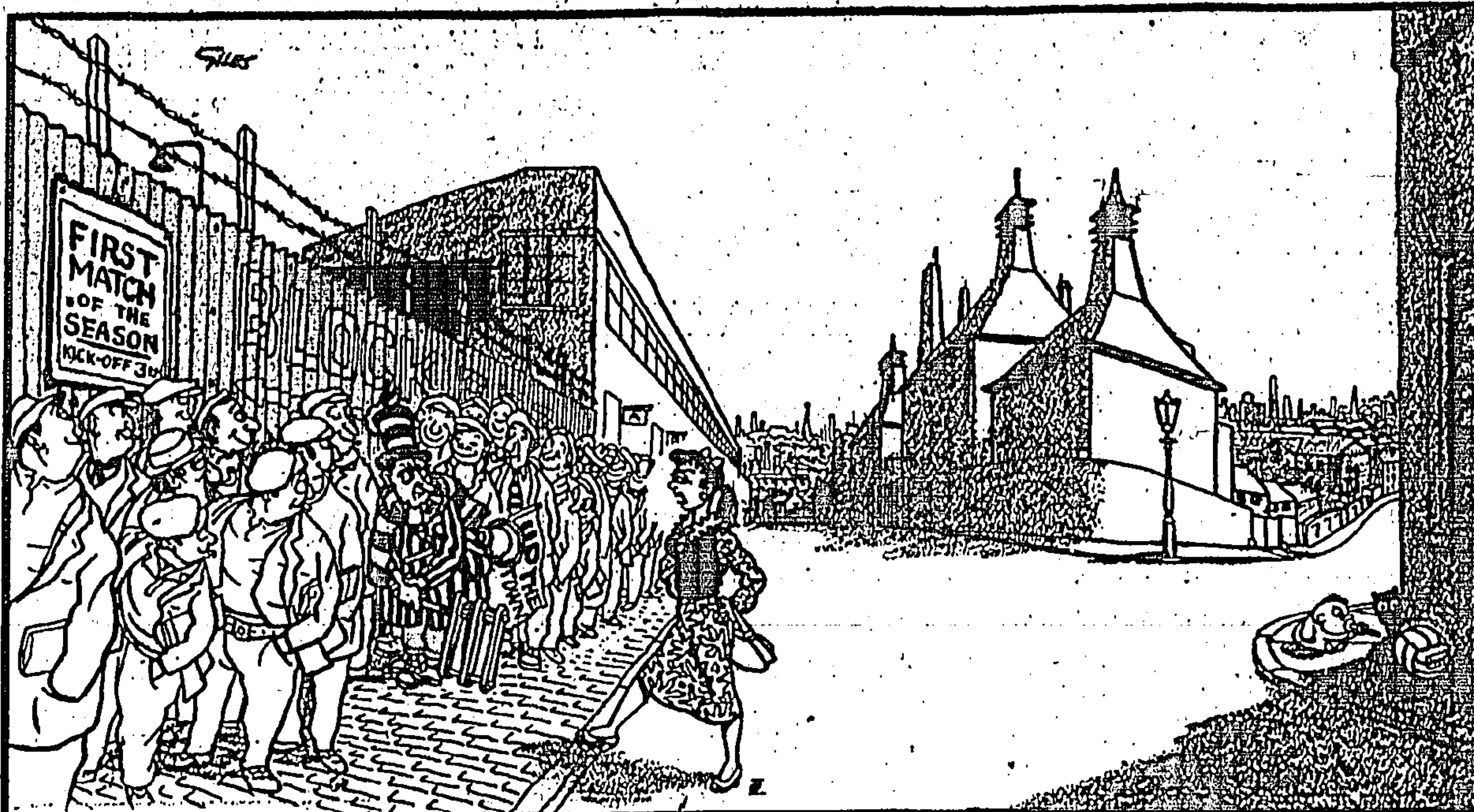
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"Who gave me a lot of stuff about I was his only love—I was in his thoughts every minute of the day?"

London Express Service

Beverley Baxter writes again from London

A MULTIMILLIONAIRE AND A DUKE

IF memory lasts that long you may recall that I last wrote from Dornoch which is the county town of Sutherlandshire in Scotland. Now I am back in London, which is a county in itself, but it is hard to throw off the impressions and the memories of that visit to the Highlands.

However, I do not propose to drench you in scenery or even describe Loch Ness which is strangely like the Rhine except that there is so little traffic upon it. Instead I want to describe what might be called "The Drama of Two Neighbouring Castles" because the tale has a bearing upon the changing world in which we live.

Let me warn my left wing readers that this drama involves the story of two men—the first a multimillionaire and the second a duke. It may, however, soothe the critical breast to learn that the multimillionaire who bought Skibo Castle has been dead for some years, and that the Duke (because he has no children) is the last direct duke of the line. The argument that I intend to present is that Andrew Carnegie and the Duke of Sutherland represent a world of the past which is being steadily liquidated by changing standards and the tyranny of taxation.

DID WELL

WHEN I was a young man the name of Andrew Carnegie was blazoned upon the age in which we lived. This Scottish boy who arrived in Pittsburgh, U.S.A. with nothing but his hands to work with had done so well that in his declining years he gave away in benefactions some 350 million dollars. Carnegie Libraries were established in great numbers especially in America, Britain and Canada. He created pensions for American University professors, endowed research, built church organs, established scholarships and, having succeeded without any education, he did everything possible to see that others did not have that same advantage as himself.

If this seems somewhat cynical on my part let me

quote Carnegie himself. "Nothing atones a boy for not being poor," he declared over and over again. He even wrote a remarkable book called "The Gospel of Wealth" in which he used these words:—"It is because I know how sweet and happy and pure the home of honest poverty is; how free from perplexing care, from social envies and emulations, that I sympathise with the rich man's son and congratulate the poor man's son." When he wrote these words he was fabulously rich and, as we have noted, was spending vast millions to ensure that boys would be educated so that they would earn better money and never be able to allow their children the sweetness of poverty.

AN ASSET

AN intelligent but uneducated mind is of course a tremendous asset to any young man. He reaches for education and sacrifices for it, because he feels the need. His rival has had education crammed down the throat from five years of age to nineteen or twenty, and very often puts little value on it. In a perfect society a human being would never take an arts course at a university until he or she is in the forties.

You can understand from all this that my wife and I were interested to meet Carnegie's daughter and her American husband after church in Dornoch. We also met Mr Gordon Thomson, the Edinburgh advocate, who married Carnegie's granddaughter who died tragically from polio in her early thirties leaving him with three small children. It was Mr Gordon Thomson who invited us to Skibo Castle.

Skibo was originally an ancient monastery but became remodelled into a castle in the Middle Ages and was reasonably modernised in later years. But not even a Carnegie can create a real castle. It needs generations working consciously or unconsciously to a common plan or at least a common psychology.

TOO LARGE

ONE feels that the multimillionaire Carnegie called in the architects, issued his orders, gave them a time limit and went back to America to garner some more millions. The dining room is too large and so is the library. Admittedly Skibo Castle would have been a perfect place to entertain King Lear who always travelled with a hundred knights, but the general effect is that of

unmysterious affluent Victorianism.

Yet I have no doubt that Andrew Carnegie walked about his vast estate and said: "All this is mine for ever and for ever." And when the great figures of the Victorian and Edwardian eras came to visit him he must have told himself that he had travelled a long way from the simple joys of poverty.

HIS GRACE

FOR the moment we shall leave him at Skibo and turn to the second character in our Scottish tale. Allow me to introduce you to His Grace the Duke of Sutherland who was born rich and of high degree, and no doubt feels that nothing compensates a boy for being born any other way.

The Duke, however, goes one better than Andrew Carnegie. He not only owns Dunrobin Castle and a few other residences and lodges in Scotland but has the magnificent Sutton Place in Southern England. There is no question about it, the dukes did themselves well in the good old days, even as Andrew Carnegie did himself well when he took the flood tide of fortune that followed the exhaustion of the American Civil War.

I have never wanted to live in a castle but if such had to be my fate I would choose Dunrobin even before the beautiful castles built by the man King Ludwig of Bavaria. The parks are wonderfully kept and the gardens slope gently to the sea. When you arrive for dinner it is a little disconcerting to walk up a stairway lined with fierce looking tigers in their skins. But after that everything is gracious, comfortable and livable. Here again its origin was in the church. Part of the castle was eleven century monastery, then it was broadened, and rebuilt in 1849. In 1921 some of it was burned down, with the result that it was reconstructed in such a manner as to keep its character but also to be livable in the truly modern sense. There is even a music room with a grand piano in tune—which is most unusual in the British aristocracy.

PARADOXICAL

BUT the glory of it all is the view from the terrace where Sutherland walks every morning. From its height you can gaze upon the North Sea, or look at the shore where the Spanish Armada was wrecked, or gaze at the Dornoch coast some thirty miles to the south. The whole scene would make a wonderful setting for a pageant of Tristan and Isolde with the tragic lovers coming in their ship for Isolde's marriage to King Mark.

One need not apologise for waxing enthusiastic about a thing of beauty even if its origins may seem anti-social in these days of creeping common-sense. The record of the Dukes and Earls of Sutherland is by no means an unsullied page of virtue and good works. They did not sup-

port the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie, (which is still regarded in Scotland as a serious blot on their escutcheon). And history, unlike passion, has yet to decide whether the "Sutherland evictions" of small tenants to the coast and the valleys near the sea was wise or merely cruelly selfish. However, as it happened more than a century ago we can hardly blame George Granville Sutherland, the present Duke.

It is a paradoxical quality of the Scots that although he is a sturdy individualist at heart he loves pomp and ceremony. The shepherd on the hills points with pride to a white lodge near the stream and says it belongs to the Duke. In fact the entire countryside is pleased when he and his pretty Duchess go into residence. Incidentally, the Queen Mother has now purchased a castle in the same district which will give the Sutherlandshire folk still more pleasure.

Yet, if I may repeat the argument with which I started, both Andrew Carnegie and the Duke of Sutherland are institutions from a past age. I cannot see any man in the future ever acquiring such wealth as Carnegie's. Nor is it likely that, outside of Royal circles, there will ever be another duke created. Winston Churchill could be the one exception if he so desired, but cannot see that immortal adding the trappings of a title to his great name.

THEIR RISE

WHEN Carnegie made his money there was of course no income tax. In fact that impost on human happiness is very much a modern invention. Carnegie saw in his shrewdness that steel would replace timber and pioneered the development of the gigantic industry which made Pittsburgh the steel capital of the world. He foresaw the coming of the sleeping car and as a boy put money into that wild idea which was to become the commonplace of American travel.

Where did he get the money? He went to a bank and asked for it. "You can have it," said the manager. "You're alright Andy." But those were the days when banks were not held down by centralised government restrictions, and far more initiative was left to the individual managers. The sum lent to Carnegie was not large but he had nothing to offer as collateral except his vision and his character. Nevertheless the rise of the industrial multimillionaires in the U.S.A. created a practical as well as a sociological problem. Students of economy began to foresee the day when the assets of America would be owned by a dozen men. This little group especially if interlocked, could direct the destinies of the nation and place the whole population in bondage to them. Even the government would be under their sway.

No doubt this fear hastened the day of tax, super-tax and death duties. Today there are rich men, some of them very rich, but tomorrow there will be fewer

and they will not be so rich. Tomorrow and tomorrow as Shakespeare prophetically remarked.

Few things are wholly bad or wholly good, and there is this to be said for the multimillionaires of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Their fortunes gave them the power to risk on new developments and their bequests enriched the educational, scientific and cultural life of the community. Government expenditure, which is the dream of Socialism, must always be turgid, unimaginative and commonplace.

HERO WORSHIP

TODAY Skibo Castle stands remote in its vast grounds, and Carnegie's descendants come during the summer to live in the shadow of his memory. But Pittsburg is his monument, not the Scottish place where the monks performed their orisons in the misty far off days when the world was just beginning to open its eyes.

Strangely enough the dukes are outliving the multimillionaires but life is not easy for peers with great estates. The Earl of Warwick opens his castle every week-end to the public for the entrance price of half a crown. So do many others. The Duke of Sutherland opened his gardens at the same charge but only two Scots turned up.

Yet the hereditary aristocratic system in Great Britain has a long life before it, even if their lordships have to hand their places over as museums and live in a wing of the castle or country house.

Mankind demands pageantry and colour. Mankind demands beauty and tradition. Mankind demands the right of hero and heroine worship. If it cannot have a king or a duke it will worship a boxer, a film star or a moaning singer. Even when all the trappings of tradition are torn away the people will pay reverence to a dictator thrown up from the scum of opportunism.

LAST OF LINE

SO when the shepherd in the Highlands pauses to look at Dunrobin Castle in the distance he takes a pride in it, for is not Dunrobin part of Sutherlandshire just as are the fields, the running streams, and the hills with their glaciers or sunlight towards the end of the day?

Yet there will be no more Carnegies, although men will still make money, and there will be no new dukedoms. The present Duke of Sutherland, as the last of his line, will ring down the curtain on his own Dukedom Dynasty even though his beautiful castle continues to look out on the restless sea, and the newcomers will be able to gaze on the shore where the Armada, commanded by a Spanish Duke who had never been to sea before, came to its untimely end.

Greatest Five Percenter

From Henry Lowrie

Washington. CALOUSTE Sarkis Gulbenkian, fabulous 88-year-old multi-millionaire, cannot dodge the publicity he hates in the American government's oil report.

He slits through the pages, the greatest five-percenter of them all, wielding his powerful influence on deals involving fortunes and defying pressure by the mighty oil combines and governments alike.

We first meet him at the end of the last century when, says the report, he made a study of Mesopotamia's oil possibilities which so interested the Turkish Sultan Abdul Hamid that he transferred immense tracts of the land from the government to his own private accounts.

He crops up again in 1919, when the National Bank of Turkey was founded, to support British enterprise following the Young Turk revolution—as a member of the bank's executive committee but without explanation of how that happened.

They Quarrelled

THE next year he had a 16 per cent holding of the firm that was to become Turkish Petroleum and then Iraq Petroleum, and when it was reorganised in 1932 after the Royal Navy converted from coal to oil, he was allotted five per cent.

After that he was a stockholder in Venezuelan Oil Concessions, subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell, and an intimate of Sir Henri Deterding, head of the parent firm.

But he quarrelled with Deterding and accused the Royal Dutch Shell of trying to defraud him.

After the first world war, when Americans decided to move in the Middle East oilfields, there were years of negotiations.

Finally, in 1924, when Americans were ready to sign the agreement, they found that "Gulbenkian was an obstacle."

The Americans wanted the Turkish Petroleum Company to be a non-profit making company for several reasons, one of which was to avoid payment of taxes to the American and British governments. Gulbenkian wanted the Turkish Petroleum Company to be operated for maximum profits.

"The American and British groups attempted to have their government bring diplomatic pressure upon Gulbenkian but to no avail."

"Red Line"

THE impasse was solved when they "secretly agreed" with French interests to buy Gulbenkian's crude oil and assure his profits. Many of the T.P.C. groups considered the "red line" agreement (designed to prevent other firms from entering the prewar Ottoman Empire which stretched from Turkey to the Arabian Peninsula) a "millstone" around their necks, but not Gulbenkian.

His interests were so tied to the company that he supported the French in insisting on the agreement. To avoid the publicity of a court fight, the groups came to terms with Gulbenkian, dropped the agreement and provided him with a special allocation of oil.

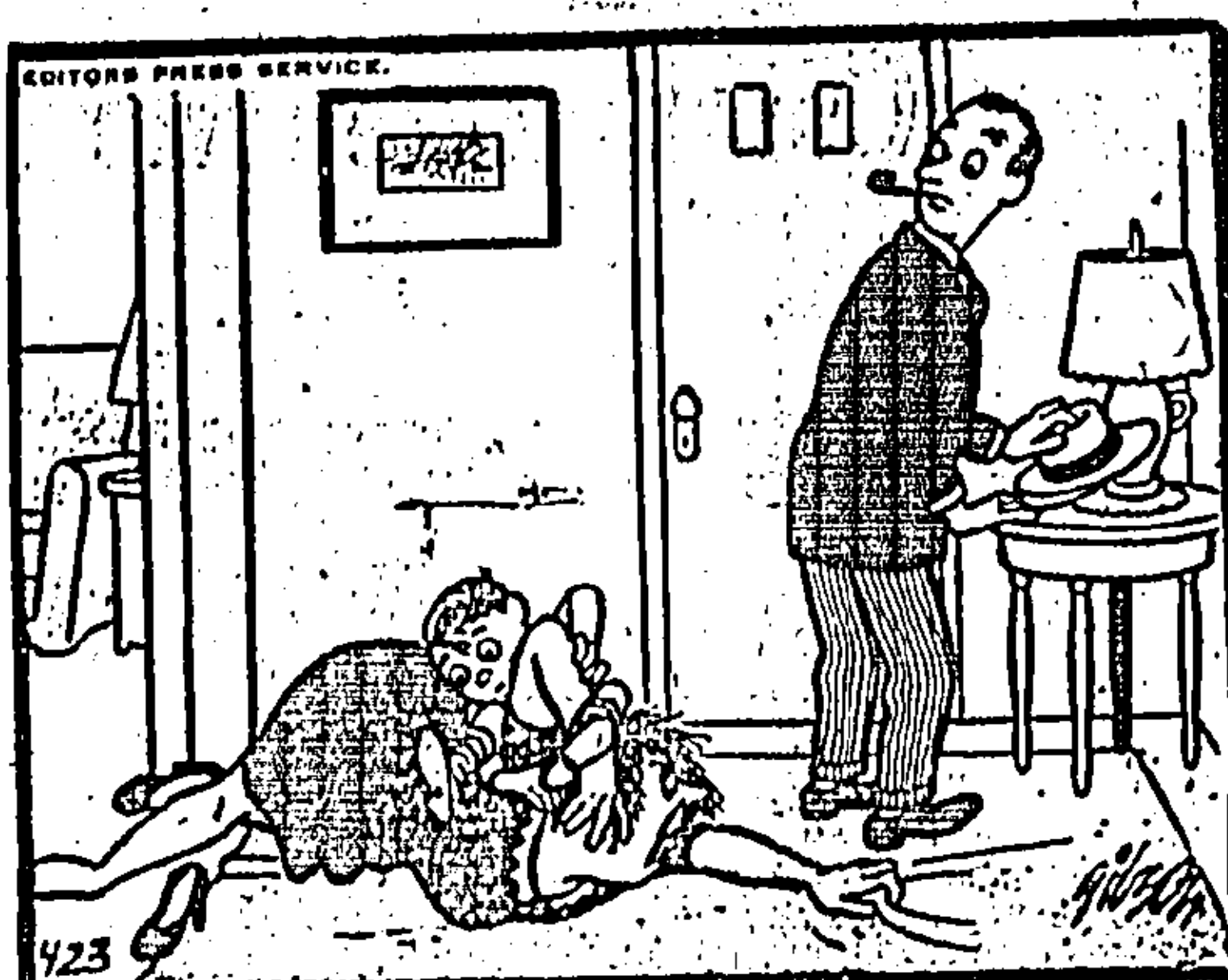
Gulbenkian won yet another of his battles after World War Two. He had been declared an enemy alien, but he protested on the ground that he had diplomatic immunity and got a settlement of his back-oil claims of \$2,647,000.

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Let us eat, drink and be merry, Sir Algernon, for it's here today and gone for export tomorrow!"



JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Great Play Helped Hopeless Situation

By OSWALD JACOBY

It is always very gratifying to report a hand in which the theoretically correct play turns out well in practice. In the hand shown today, Charles H. Sanders, of New York, was faced with an almost hopeless situation.

There was only one chance to defeat the contract, so Mr. Sanders went for it and discovered that it pays to play good bridge.

Holding the West cards, Mr. Sanders opened the king of spades and continued the suit until South won the third round. South then led the queen of clubs. Mr. Sanders had to take this trick with his ace since South's opening bid of one no-trump made it perfectly clear that declarer had all of the missing high cards.

If South had K-Q-x of clubs it would be impossible to defeat the contract. There was only one hope: that South had started the hand with only two clubs. If so, the South's opening bid could be defeated by the right, but somewhat startling play.

Mr. Sanders therefore immediately led the king of hearts. This re-

NORTH (D)		24
♠ 985	♥ A	
♦ A	♣ J	
♠ J 10 8 7 4	♥ K Q J 10	
♦ K Q J 10	♣ K Q J 10	
♠ A	♥ K Q J 10	
♦ K Q J 10	♣ K Q J 10	
♠ A	♥ K Q J 10	
♦ K Q J 10	♣ K Q J 10	
♠ A	♥ K Q J 10	
♦ K Q J 10	♣ K Q J 10	
♠ A	♥ K Q J 10	
♦ K Q J 10	♣ K Q J 10	

WEST EAST
♠ K Q J 10 ♠ 7 4 3
♥ K Q J 10 ♥ K Q J 10
♦ K Q J 10 ♦ K Q J 10
♣ A 5 ♣ K Q J 10

SOUTH
♠ A 2
♥ K Q J 10
♦ K Q J 10
♣ K Q J 10

North-South vul.
Pass Pass 1 N.T. Pass
2 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Double
Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead—♠ K

markable play defeated the contract. The clubs were dead, since declarer was in dummy for the last time. South could take the entire hand, but if he wanted to take a chance, he could take a chance.

Note that South would make his contract if Mr. Sanders mistakenly called the fourth spade. On this trick South would be happy to discard the king of clubs.

Q—The bidding has been:

South West North East
1 Heart Pass 1 Spade Pass

You, South, hold: Spades J-3-2, Hearts A-K-Q-J-10, Diamonds A-J, Club 5. What do you do?

A—Bid four hearts. Even if North has made a very bad guess, you still want to play this hand for game. It would be foolish to bid only three hearts and have North pass because he has no hearts and a worthless hand except for four spades to the king-queen.

North will not be silenced if he has a good hand. He might have four hearts and four clubs and a slam if he has the right cards.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades K-Q-2, Hearts K-Q-J-10, Diamonds 7-2, Clubs A-Q-3. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CHess PROBLEM

By A. J. LEVETT

Black, 6 pieces.

White to play; mate in three.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. P-B5, any; 2. Q, R, or B (dbl ch) mate.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

DUPLICATE

By T. O. HARE

This members of our card club—a "cock and hen" team—decided to enter a team for the Darts and Joan Cup (Duplicate) tournament. Each team must consist of six players: three men and three women. For each match there are four players and two reserves.

Now the couples of being selected were invited to send in their names to the committee.

Selection of the team isn't going to be easy. I learn that from those who have submitted their names, there can be no more than 1120 possible teams.

How many members of the club have volunteered to play?

(Solution on Page 10)

WOMANSENSE

Anne Edwards introducing 3 women who give fashion a filip. First...



SOPHIE, in Paris, wears a 'smile' no make-up, and the informal clothes she likes best—lilac cotton shirt and white pleated skirt patterned with bouquets of deep lilac and green.

MEET THE GIRL IN A MILLION WITH A FLAIR THAT SELLS CLOTHES TO THE MILLION

SOPHIE

This is the story of three women of fashion significance who are in Paris... Sophie, Carmel, and Ginger. Sophie is the mannequin of nearly 30, Carmel is the editor of nearly 70, and Ginger is the film star of just over 10. They have never met. Yet they combined to give a filip to fashion that will keep the money spinning for six more months.

Paris, lines across the top, lashes, ruby nail varnish, cascades of diamonds, and an expression of near nausea.

But that is just her workaday face. Normally she wears no make-up at all, and only a natural lipstick. She never uses face creams, never has beauty treatments, never uses nail varnish, never dyes, never wears jewellery. ("I prefer to spend my money on cars").

She never wears hats, but she has her hair done in a medium short cut once a week... and she smiles without difficulty.

The clothes she wears from choice are cashmere sweaters and cotton shirts with slacks or printed skirts. "I like only informal clothes. I hate dressing up."

Last year she went to New York for three weeks, stayed on as their "top model" for six months. "At last," she says, "I have made enough money to buy the two things I promised myself when I started modelling—my mink and my Chevrolet."

Paris to see her walk down the rostrum at a crowded dress show, taking fantastically small steps, wearing a long, tight skirt of crimson velvet, an immense transparent blouse of rose-coloured organza (all collar and sleeves) and ropes of diamonds... putting over her superb clothing with contempt, and looking through her lashes at the customers as if they were dirt.

She is so far at the top of her job that she can choose which designer she will work for, and for how long.

For Sophie makes more money by posing for photographs: £3 an hour if the photographer is slow. Modelling dresses or posing for photographs, she gives her face the full treatment—a thick pancake make-up, darkly arched eyebrows, crimson lipstick, black

MEET CARMEL—the woman who decides which Paris fashions shall succeed in America. Tough, shrewd, infallible, editor of the most powerful fashion magazine in the U.S., CARMEL SNOW tells American women what to wear.

And since 90 percent of American dress manufacturers follow her hunch and buy what she predicts, Carmel is queen-ship at the dress shows.

It is said that she can make or break a dress designer almost single-handed.

MEET GINGER—the woman who represents that dwindling band—the private client rich enough to buy dresses to suit herself from a Paris house.

The client they would all like to have—not only because she has a big name, but because they would so much rather make clothes for individuals who require cut, rather than for manufacturers who require ideas.

Ginger Rogers is holidaying in Paris with an eye to the luxuries most women keep an eye on in Paris.

Like buying a dress. "I'd like to take just one Paris dress with me," she said.

Like having her hair fixed. "People are always on at me to cut it off, but I won't. It's no trouble while it is long—I brush it straight back, clip it into a big slide, and turn the ends under with a few pins. If I had it short I'd be at the hair-dresser's all the time."

Like dancing. "I love social dancing. But the trouble is that men always come up to me and say: 'I'd love to dance with you, Miss Rogers, but I don't dare.' Which isn't much fun for me."

Like keeping young. "I don't see why people have to ask my age. I tell them: 'If you're so interested you will probably find out anyway.' I don't see why they want to talk about it. After all plenty of actresses in Hollywood have false teeth, but you don't ask them about it. It's ugly."

WE THREE

★ HOW UNLIKE they are when you meet them—from the women you imagine them to be. SOPHIE—with no make-up, no swank, no interest in clothes, except as a profession. CARMEL, forever dressed in the same sort of classic clothes, yet season after season, swinging the feminine population of the United States out of one fashion and into another. GINGER, so pretty, so successful, so having the one thing she can't do anything about (and is doing beautifully anyway)—growing older.

It all goes to show that "You never can tell, sir. You never can tell."

★ She's 41.

(London: Express Service)

YOUR BIRTHDAY

By STELLA

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15

BORN today, you have a strong, forceful personality which is capable of influencing people. You are probably interested in science, politics and philosophy. You also have a good business head and will probably make money during your lifetime. You have new ideas, and if left to yourself you can organize things so that they move smoothly.

Fond of travel, you will want to see most of the world during your lifetime. You have an acute understanding of the motives of others and are a good judge of public reaction to matters of importance. You are highly intuitive and although you like to think that you use "common sense," you will find that your quick decision and usually the best ones. You must learn to concentrate on a single objective for otherwise your

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16

VIRGO (Aug. 23-Sept. 22)—If a minor setback occurs, don't be too discouraged. It can be only temporary. Better days are ahead.

LIBRA (Sept. 23-Oct. 22)—Try to get outdoors for a long walk in the fresh air. Autumn is a good time for renewing your vigour.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23-Nov. 21)—Get the major part of your work done early today. Morning hours are best for efforts on important work.

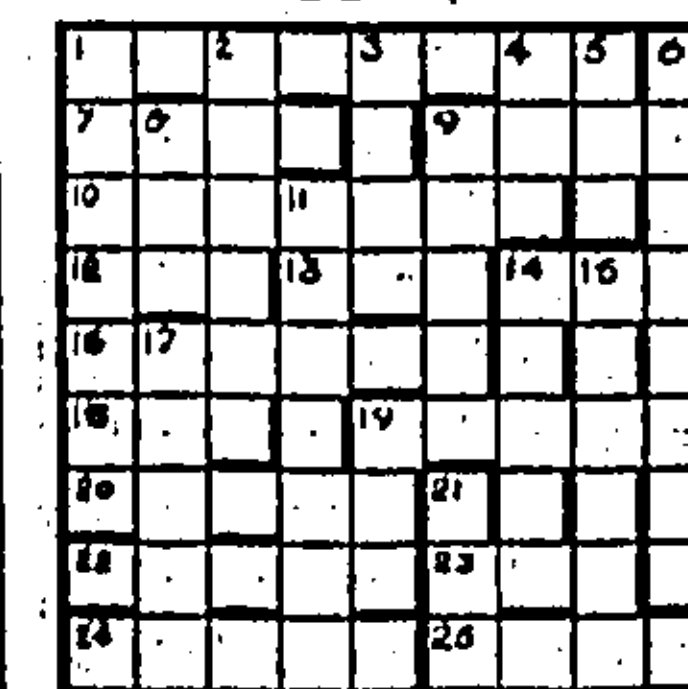
SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22-Dec. 21)—A fine day for new ideas and welcoming newcomers to the neighbourhood. Entertain at home.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22-Jan. 19)—Don't try anything new just now. Stick closely by to routine if you want the best possible results.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 20-Feb. 18)—If advising members of the younger generation, show the utmost in tact and diplomacy.

PISCES (Feb. 19-Mar. 20)—Self-assurance will help to make your ideas become reality. A real

CROSSWORD



Across

1. Leading tier cord? (8)

2. Give me smooth ideas. (4)

3. Base for a little Communism (fortress). (7)

4. No pen for the pawnee. (8)

5. By city it makes you're (8)

6. Mountain tobacco. One of those plants. (9)

7. In "Happy Birthday to you." (9)

8. Roast a favourite fish? (5)

9. Food of the class. (5)

10. Down with the French. (8)

11. The core of a fero. (5)

12. May be eleven? (5)

13. His progress was filmed. (4)

Down

1. Filler did by force. (7)

2. It takes a man in, to no caravan? (8)

3. Does it give you black looks when it looks at you? (4)

4. Sing about it and refuse to sink. (5)

5. What is the head, a leader. (3)

6. Sort of side boys like. (8)

7. Robble sort of ore? (5)

8. Now the end of the line. (5)

9. Paced to take in. (7)

10. Used man made use board. (5)

11. Down of the class. (5)

12. How the baker progresses? (8)

13. The core of a fero. (5)

14. Exclude when red. (5)

15. Solution of Saturday's puzzle. Across:

1. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Clown Who Wasn't Happy

—Everyone Else Could Laugh, But Not Punchinello!

By MAX TRELL

"NOW, I don't know whether I've ever told you this, said Mr. Punch to Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children who had turned about names. 'But my grandfather whose name was Punchinello, was once a very famous clown.'"

"Oh!" cried Hanid, "A clown... a real clown!"

"He worked in a circus," said Mr. Punch, nodding. "He made everybody laugh—everybody but one person. Yes, my dears, when my Grandfather Punchinello came out wearing big baggy trousers, and a coat that hung down to the ground, and buttons as big as saucers, and a red nose, and a face as white as flour, and a stovepipe hat—well, you never heard such laughter in your life. Everybody held his sides and just laughed, laughed, laughed—everybody, I mean, but one person."

"What One Person?"

Here Knarf, who had been waiting for Mr. Punch to stop talking, asked quickly: "What one person, didn't laugh, Mr. Punch?"

"Punchinello didn't," replied Mr. Punch.

"But—but that was the clown himself!"

Mr. Punch nodded sadly. "That's right. You see, the only one who didn't think Punchinello the Clown was funny was Punchinello himself."

Knarf and Hanid both thought that was very curious.

"You see," continued Mr. Punch, "Grandfather Punchinello would stand in front of a mirror and look at himself, and just shake his head. 'He couldn't make himself laugh at all. And he used to wonder why anyone else laughed. He was a very unhappy man. The one thing he wanted most of all was to be able to laugh as everyone else did.'"

"Couldn't anything make him laugh?" Hanid wanted to know.

"There didn't seem to be," replied Mr. Punch. "He saw

someone slip on a banana peel. That didn't make him laugh. Once I kicked him in the ribs. That didn't even make him smile."

"Did anyone ever tell him a joke?" asked Knarf.

"No, Hated Jokes."

Mr. Punch sighed. "Grandfather Punchinello hated jokes. They never made him laugh at all. He went to the Zoo and watched the monkeys doing tricks. But he just frowned and walked away. But one day, at last, he did see something that made him laugh."

Knarf and Hanid were eager to know what this was.

"He went to the Zoo again," said Mr. Punch.

"To look at the monkeys again?" said Knarf.

"No; he walked right past them. He also walked past the elephants, the lions, the tigers, the seals and the buffaloes. Then he stopped suddenly in front of the next cage after the buffaloes and raised his head and looked... and looked and kept raising his head higher and higher and higher. And all at once he burst out laughing! For

there was the funniest-looking animal in the world! Its legs were small, its body was small, its head was small. But its neck was as long as the trunk of a tree!"

"The giraffe!" shouted Knarf and Hanid.

Roared with Laughter.

"Never in his life had Grandfather Punchinello seen such a funny sight. He stood there looking up at the giraffe and roaring with laughter. And the giraffe just stood there looking down at Punchinello the Clown and laughing to himself at the funny-looking man below."

"What a long neck that creature has!" laughed Punchinello. "What a short neck that creature has!" laughed the giraffe.

"So," said Mr. Punch, "they both enjoyed a good laugh at each other, and from that day on Punchinello became a happy clown, and the giraffe became even happier than he was before."

"But really," said Hanid after Mr. Punch had finished, "I don't think the giraffe is so funny-looking at all. I think he's very nice."

"Oh, so do I, my dear," agreed Mr. Punch. "No animal is really funny-looking. They're all nice!"

DUMB-BELLS

YOU'D BE SURPRISED HOW MANY LETTERS ARE DROPPED IN THE MAIL BOX WITHOUT ADDRESSES.

ADDRESSES

ADDRESSES

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ADDRESSES

HEADACHES ARE DEVELOPING FOR THE GOOD PEOPLE WHO RUN ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

By IVAN SHARPE

Headaches are developing for the good people who run Association Football. Last week-end, in Lisbon, the British representatives on the FIFA executive (Mr A. Drewry, of Grimsby, and Sir Stanley Rous, Secretary of the FA) helped to launch a world inquiry into the old and devastating question: What is an amateur?

They are making one more effort to remove from the football section of the Olympic Games this tremendous reproach: everyone knows it isn't an amateur competition at all. It's just a shamateur bluff and racket. That is Headache No. 1.

Headache No. 2 awaits their return. It seems now that there will be a full broadcast and TV of the whole 90 minutes or more of the FA Cup Final at Wembley next May 2—that is, if the FA and the BBC can agree on terms. What is a reasonable fee? I ask you.

There are now, in England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland, 1,338,550 licensed TV sets. Scotland won't listen. The figure can be trebled, anywhere, as in most homes half-a-dozen people will assemble to watch the fun.

So how much for the TV rights of the Wembley show? At

od, a set—a figure some football officials are mentioning—the fee would be £38,400. But sixpence is an eightieth of the annual licensing fee £2, and that is perhaps too large a proportion of the 305 days' bill of costs. So here's a table. What do you think is a reasonable fee?

At 6d. a set	£
" 5d. "	32,050
" 4d. "	25,640
" 3d. "	19,230
" 2d. "	12,820
" 1d. "	6,410

Now add the fee for the sound broadcast. And now comes the biggest snag of all. When they receive three or thirty thousand pounds, how are the Football Association going to divide the money?

The 92 Football League clubs are not the only sufferers. The games of many minor clubs suffer as well. And the Players' Union want their share. It's a headache I cheerfully leave with the leaders of Lancaster Gate.

PAMPERED?

Here's another worry. British Soccer chiefs have returned from the Olympic Games convinced that the trainer is on the field too much in this country. In Vienna the crowd whistled offensively at our attendant's frequent incursions. Now Mr Arthur Drowry, who is also President of the Football League, says:

"As in the World Cup in Brazil, we saw very little of the trainers at Helsinki. Only once in about eight games did I see the trainer on the field, which makes me think that many of these attentions are unnecessary. Either that or the game here is a little too personal."

One thing certain is that some referees are still failing to observe the repeated FA instruction that whenever possible, players needing attention must be treated off the field of play. Well-known people complain to me of two recent Football League incidents:

1—The referee allowed play to be stopped while a player changed a boot. This within five yards of the touch-line.

2—The referee delayed a Cardiff City penalty kick at Ninian Park while a Middlesex half-back's boot was patched up on the field by the trainer. This took 2 1/2 minutes. Then the penalty was missed—and you can't convince a Cardiff man that this was fair.

In the English scene, it salutes the founders of high-class play and pictures the stars who followed.

The book, with several excellent illustrations, contains 36 chapters in its approximately 200 pages. That is because Sharpe believes in "swinging the ball about quickly", to use a soccer expression.

Virtually every interesting topic of the game is discussed, from anecdotes both serious and witty to controversial topics such as who was the greater, Billy Meredith or Stanley Matthews.

Indeed, there will be plenty for fans to argue about after reading the book and hearing Sharpe's views on the famous men of soccer.

Sharpe confesses to a great love of angling. He has cast his line about in many places in the soccer scene. In this book, it looks as if he has landed the biggest prize of his distinguished career.—Reuter.

Hammer Throw Record Passes 200 Feet

Oslo, Sept. 14. Sverre Strandli of Norway bettered the world hammer record here today with a throw of 61.25 metres (200 feet 1 1/2 inches).

The world record, set up by J. Csernak of Hungary in the Olympic Games at Helsinki, is 60.34 metres (197 feet 1 1/2 inches).

Strandli was competing in an international athletics match between Norway and Finland's "B" team.—Reuter.

FRANCE BEATS FINLAND Paris, Sept. 14. France beat Finland by 104 points to 101 in the two-day athletic contest, which ended here today.

Finland led by 47 points to 44 after the first day's events.—Reuter.

SWEDEN BEATS GERMANY Dusseldorf, Sept. 14. Sweden beat West Germany by 110 points to 93 in the second postwar international athletics match between the two countries which ended here today.

At the end of the first day yesterday Sweden led by 62 to 44 points.—Reuter.

A CAVALCADE OF SOCCER

London, Sept. 14.

The popularity of soccer and its worldwide appeal means that any well-written and interesting book on the subject is assured of a ready market.

The history of the game during the last half century and the changes which have occurred during this period are chronicled by the well-known player-writer, Ivan Sharpe, in "Forty Years in Football" published here by Messrs. Hutchinson.

Sharpe ought to know better than perhaps any living writer on the game what he is talking about. Not only was he an amateur international in his younger days, having won a gold medal in the winning British Olympic team in 1912, but he has also lived in and written about the game of soccer (Association Football) ever since.

Throughout Europe, it is not throughout the world, he is regarded as being a leading authority on the subject. Few men know British soccer as intimately as he does.

Sharpe has had the confidence of leading men in the game in many countries for many years and he is thus able to write not only with authority but inside knowledge.

ALMOST A ROMANCE Soccer fans across the border and overseas will almost certainly like this book, not only because of its frankness and friendliness, but because Sharpe has woven almost a romance into what might have been just a dull record of names and statistics.

He prefaces his book with this opening paragraph: "This is the story of football. It is principally a cavalcade of the greatest players and matches

H.K. Basketball Girls Doing Well In Manila Manila, Sept. 14. Playing heads-up ball, the undefeated Hongkong Independent girl basketballers last night whipped the formidable Blue Saxons 40-30 in the fourth of an eight-game series here.

The visitors displayed smooth teamwork and superb shooting by Jane Yang and Captain Young Tai-Kit gave the Hongkong quintet a deserving win.

On Tuesday, the Hongkong team will meet Chung Hwa—France-Press.

DROBNY WINS SAN PELLEGRINO TOURNAMENT

San Pellegrino, Italy, Sept. 14. Jaroslav Drobný of Egypt today beat Italy's Fausto Gardini in the final of the International Tennis tournament 1-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-1.

Drobný and Gardini beat Italy's Gianni Cuccilli and Eric Sargues of South Africa 2-6, 6-4, 6-2 in the Doubles.—Associated Press.

HARLEQUINS v. INTERNATIONAL XV



F. Varenne (France) makes a brilliant run with the ball for Sir Warrell Wakefield's International XV against Harlequins at Twickenham. Harlequins won 16-15.

Home Soccer Review

A Great Saturday For Supporters Of Newcastle And Sheffield Wednesday

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Sept. 13.

It has been a grand Saturday for supporters of Newcastle United and Sheffield Wednesday. Both teams recorded their first victories of the season.

Now the only teams without a win are Bury and Walsall. But even in Walsall there are a few smiling faces for Driver's goal against Coventry earned a draw and gave them their first point from seven games.

Newcastle, who will soon be seen in the transfer market again, were losing 2-1 at half-time, but a couple of goals in two minutes by Chilean-born

George Robledo ended Preston's unbeaten record.

Derek Dooley, back in Sheffield's side after scoring five goals in two reserve games, was well held by Clarke, Tottenham's centre-half. But goals by Sewell and Alan Finney gave them their first win.

The best performance of the day was by Plymouth, who pulled off a 3-1 half-time deficit to beat Rotherham by the odd goal in seven.

Plymouth, promoted only last season from the Third Division, are level on points with Huddersfield, Second Division leaders, and have a game in hand.

What's this, Arsenal beaten at home again? Yes, the Gunners lost a seven goal thriller to Charlton after pulling back from 3-0 to make it three all. A late goal by outside-right Hurst gave Charlton the points.

PUNCHES EXCHANGED Tempers got a little heated in this match and with five minutes to go punches were exchanged. There was a scene that involved Campbell and Joe Mercer.

Norwich have lost three of their four away games, but still have one of the best goal averages in the Third Division South. This is accounted for by today's 8-1 victory at Shrewsbury. Johnston, their close season Scottish signing, scored four.

Norwich played in the second half with only 10 men as left-half Pickwick was injured.

"Hot tricks" were scored by O'Donnell of Northampton, Parker of Newport, including two penalties, and Moran of Stockport.

The Scottish League Cup semi-finalists look like being Hibernian, Third Lanark, Stirling and Kilmarnock.

Hibernian scored six to-day; Third Lanark prevented Rangers from scoring at Hampden; Stirling surprised cup holders Dundee by cracking three in during the second half and Kilmarnock got three at St Johnstone.

Players are requested to hold themselves in readiness to play off their matches during the ensuing week, weather permitting.

Mrs V. Fowler v Mrs Mary Young; Mrs A. Sainsbury v Miss S. Rumball; Mrs Martha Young v Mrs M. Pepperell v Mrs M. Ramchand v Miss R.F. Sargent; Miss E. Skinner v Mrs V. Judson or Miss K. Phoa.

Colony Tennis Championships At The LRC

The following tennis matches are down for decision at the Ladies' Recreation Club today and to-morrow, commencing 5.15 p.m. each day:

TODAY

Colony Mixed Doubles:—Lee Wai-long & Mrs Gloria Choy v B.S. Lee & Miss K. Phoa; J. Hau & Mrs V. Fowler v H.J. Armstrong & Mrs H. M. Pearson.

Colony Ladies Doubles:—Mrs M. Chow & Miss Ullan Khoo v Mrs J.B. Kite & Miss E. Skinner.

Colony Ladies Singles:—Mrs Martha Young v Mrs M. Pepperell.

Club Men's Doubles:—F. C. Stuckey & E.E. Storey v Lt/Cdr J.L. Cooke & Lt/Cdr J. Rigge.

Club Men's Singles:—Cdr A.B. Loring v P.V. Shawe.

TOMORROW

Colony Ladies Doubles:—Mrs E. Linton & Miss R. Lo v Mrs V. Fowler & Mrs C. Chiu.

Colony Ladies Singles:—w/o Mrs Martha Young & Mrs M. Pepperell v Mrs M. Ramchand.

Mrs V. Judson v Miss K. Phoa; Club Mixed Doubles:—F. C. Stuckey & Mrs Tamworth v Dr G.S. Watson & Mrs Watson;

H. Ayres & Miss M. Lamarcq v D. L. Prophet & Mrs Prophet; E.E. Storey & Mrs A. Sainsbury v S.S. Saul & Miss E. Skinner.

LADIES FLAT Given below is the draw for the Ladies' Recreation Club Ladies' Plate Tennis Tournament.

Players are requested to hold themselves in readiness to play off their matches during the ensuing week, weather permitting.

Mrs V. Fowler v Mrs Mary Young; Mrs A. Sainsbury v Miss S. Rumball; Mrs Martha Young v Mrs M. Pepperell v Mrs M. Ramchand v Miss R.F. Sargent; Miss E. Skinner v Mrs V. Judson or Miss K. Phoa.

The second leg will be played on Wednesday.

League leaders are Liverpool in the First Division, Huddersfield in the Second Division, Millwall in the Third Division South and Oldham in the Third Division North.

LATE RESULT

London, Sept. 13. League III Southern (late kick-off): Swindon Town 3 Aldershot 2.—Reuter.

Major League Pennant Races Tighten Up

New York, Sept. 13.

The pennant races in both major baseball leagues tightened up in the past week with the second-place Cleveland Indians closing up to within half a game of the American League pacesetter New York Yankees, and the New York Giants slaying the lead of the Brooklyn Dodgers to three and a half games in the National.

The Cleveland Indians have won their last nine games on superb pitching by their three ace moundsmen—Bob Lemon, Earl Wynn and Mike Garcia.

The Yankees play their last game of the season with the Indians on Sunday, and Eddie Lopat, who had been benched with a sore arm for weeks, will pitch for the world champions.

Six of the coming Yankee games are with the Athletics, on outfit the Yankees have found hard to beat all year.

On the other hand the Indians have six games with the last place Detroit Tigers.

DODGERS FAVOURED

The schedule in the National League favours the Brooklyn Dodgers. In the last two weeks of the season they have 13 games to play, only three of these with a first division team, while their rivals, the Giants must play two of their 13 games with the third-place St Louis Cardinals and six with the fourth place Phillies.

The Dodgers will play six games with the Boston Braves, a side that they have beaten in 14 out of 16 games this season.

Stan Musial, seems well on the way to winning again the National League batting title. He now has an average of .330 to .328 for Baumholtz, .321 for Klusowski, .308 for Schoendienst and .303 for Smider and Jackie Robinson.

Fain still tops the American League with .323. Behind him are Mitchell .321, Woodling .321, Kell .311 and Goodman .309.

Leary Doby leads the American League in home runs with 30 to 29 for Yogi Berra and Easter and 27 for Wal Dropp and Zernial. Sauer tops the National League with 37, while Kiner has 29, Hodges 30 and Gordon 23.—Reuter.

Two Cambridge Men Finish Top Of The Batting Averages

London, Sept. 14.

Though the English season has closed, cricket will provide an absorbing topic during the winter by reason of next season's visit from the Australians.

With that tour in view, the appearance of the two Cambridge University players, David Sheppard and Peter May, at the top of the batting figures provided one of the most encouraging features of the final averages because both hope to play a full season of first class cricket in 1953.

May, who has already left the University, finished second with 2,498 runs for an average of 62.45, as against Sheppard's 2,262 runs for an average of 64.62.

England's captain, Len Hutton (Yorkshire) was the only other batsman with an average of over 50. His figures were 2,908—the highest aggregate—for an average of 61.14.

Hutton was followed by his Yorkshire colleagues, Eddie Lester (1,786 runs, average 49.01) and W. Watson (1,681, average 48.55). Compared with 1951, Lester rose from 90th place to fourth and Watson from 41st to fifth.

Yorkshire also figures prominently in the bowling. Of those who sent down more than 100 overs, the England fast bowler Fred Trueman returned the best figures—61 wickets, average 13.8—and for the second year running a Yorkshireman took more wickets than anyone else.

John Wardle, with 177 wickets, was followed by another leftarm bowler in Jack Young, of Middlesex, with 103 wickets. Appearing also of Yorkshire, who last year took more than 200 wickets, was kept out of cricket for most of the season by illness.

Derbyshire, stronger in batting this year, have jumped from 11th to fourth place, and Leicestershire have made a similar good advance by bright all-round cricket.

The biggest disappointment has been Warwickshire, who have dropped from top to a mid-table position, largely because of a disastrous opening few weeks.

Neighbouring Worcestershire, too, have fallen off, dropping fourth in 1951 to near the bottom. They have sadly missed the all-round ability of left-hander Reg Horwath, now retired from first class cricket.—Reuter.

THE FINAL AVERAGES

First 12 in the final English batting averages were:	Runs	Not out	Highest Inns.	Avg.
D. S. Sheppard (Cambridge University)	2262	29	219 not out	64.62
P. B. H. May (Cambridge University)	2498	41	203 not out	62.45
L. Hutton (Yorkshire)	2908	7	169	61.14
E. Lester (Yorkshire)	1786	42	178	49.01
W. Watson (Yorkshire)	1681	43	151	48.55
T. W. Graveney (Gloucestershire)	2003	7	203	48.04
D. Brookes (Nottinghamshire)	2229	7	229 not out	47.43
J. Hardstaff (Nottinghamshire)	1927	5	194 not out	45.97
J. T. Ikin (Leicestershire)	1812	4	184	45.32
C. A. Milton (Gloucestershire)	1822	11	182	45.08
D. Kenyon (Worcestershire)	2403	6	243	42.91
W. Place (Leicestershire)	1493	29	133	42.77

First 12 in the English bowling averages were:	O	M	R	W	Avg.
R. G. Thompson (Warwickshire)	80.5	14	229	18	12.72
F. L. Trueman (Yorkshire)	232.2	57	641	0	15.71
W. Nicol (Scotland)	77.2	25	168	11	15.09
C. B. Shaw (Gloucestershire)	87.2	21	242	12	16.13
B. Sedgwick (Sussex)	118.4	28	230	14	16.22
G. A. F. Lock (Sussex)	110.4	41	207	13	17.07
C. W. Groves (Warwickshire)	84.5	24	203	10	17.13
B. L. Muncey (Gloucestershire)	86.2	29	181	10	17.29
A. Townsend (Warwickshire)	80.2	101	131	74	17.70
R. Tate (Leicestershire)	116.5	409	236	140	17.71
J. C. Laker (Sussex)	107.1	342	2219	125	17.79
J. B. Statham (Lancashire)	59.4	100	180	110	18.08

INDIAN TOURISTS' AVERAGES

Indian batting averages were:	M	R	W	Avg.
V. Mankad	3	5	0	45.20
P. R. Umrigar	22	41	5	45.20
V. Mankad	22	41	5	45.20
H. R. Adhikari	22	29	8	33.50
V. S. Hanare	27	40	10	30.77
D. G. Ghosh	22	32	4	24.75
D. G. Ghosh	22	32	4	24.75
D. G. Ghosh	22	32	4	24.75
P. Roy	22	38	7	21.55
R. V. Divchea	18	17	3	20.94
C. D. Ghosh	18	17	3	20.94
P. Sen	14	13	5	19.50
S. G. Ghosh	17	18	5	19.50
G. S. Ghosh	17	18	5	19.50
O. P. Sarvate	14	10	1	10.42
Ghulam Ahmed	2	10	1	5.00
N. Chowdhury	10	10	0	5.00

Indian bowling averages were:					Avg.
	O	M	R	W	
P. Roy	22.5	5	83	5	16.40
Ghulam Ahmed	78.5	233	1754	80	21.23
V. S. Hazare	68.5	135	1061	44	24.11
S. S. Hanmandani	65.5	173	1053	64	23.53
R. V. Divchea	48.0	120	1204	80	23.83
D. G. Ghosh	63.0	131	1427	83	23.83
H. R. Adhikari	47.1	80	404	37	27.23
N. Chowdhury	24.1	53	744	24	31.00
S. G. Ghosh	44.5	01	1371	39	35.25
C. T. Saravate	138.1	40	138	12	35.25
V. Mankad	60.0	40	350	9	42.82
N. Umrigar	50.0	24	214	4	53.50
Also bowled:					
D. K. Ghosh	1.0	0	0	0	
S. S. Hazare	1.0	0	0	0	

13 CENTURIES

The following 13 three-figure innings were played for India:

R. Umrigar (5) 220 not out versus Oxford University at Oxford; 204 versus Kent at Canterbury; 204 versus Lancashire at Manchester; 165 not out versus Hampshire at Bourne; 137 not out versus Yorkshire at Sheffield.

V. L. Mankad (2) 133 versus England at Leeds; 104 versus Middlesex at Lords.

P. Roy (2) 163 versus Nottinghamshire at Nottingham; 131 versus Middlesex at Lords.

H. R. Adhikari (1) 101 not out versus Warwickshire at Birmingham.

V. S. Hanare (1) 161 not out versus Oxford University at Oxford.

V. Mankad (1) 184 versus England at Lords (Second Test).

G. S. Ramchand (1) 131 versus Cambridge University at Cambridge.—Reuter.

The Automobile Tour de France

Rheims, Sept. 14. Marc and Mme. Gignoux (France) on a D.B. Panhard, took the lead in the general classification of the Automobile Tour de France after today's 100 kilometre speed trial on the Rheims-Gueux circuit.

Jacques and Mme. Louise Peron (France) in an Ocea fell back to second place.

Tomorrow the 12 cars left in the rally will start on the last stage of 170 km. from Rheims to Nice by way of Nancy, Strasbourg, Aix-les-Bains and Monte Carlo.

They are expected at Nice between 1400 and 1700 GMT.—Reuter.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



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"LA MARSEILLAISE" Sept. 18	Sept. 19	Yokohama & Kobe
"FALAISE" Sept. 23	Sept. 25	JAPAN

Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"COURSEUILLES" Sept. 15	Sept. 15	N. Africa & Europe
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Sept. 23	Sept. 23	Marseilles via Saigon
"GRENABLE" Sept. 29	Oct. 1	N. Africa & Europe
"FALAISE" Sept. 23	Oct. 27	N. Africa & Europe

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Sugar Council To Confer On Problem Of Distribution

London, Sept. 14.

A Committee of the International Sugar Council will meet on September 22 to consider how to distribute the world's supply of sugar, particularly the surplus piling up in Cuba as a result of an abundant harvest.

Nineteen nations are entitled to send delegates to the Committee and nine nations and two United Nations agencies may send observers. Cuba will be represented by a team of negotiators.

An international sugar agreement, by which consuming and producing nations set up orderly marketing procedures, was first reached in May, 1937.

Since then the basic agreement has been patched up and prolonged from time to time.

Now there is growing belief that production and marketing conditions have changed to such a degree that the time has come for a general assessment of the methods by which nations outside the Russian economic structure buy and sell sugar.

Baron Paul Kronacker of Belgium, sugar refiner and member of the Belgian House of Representatives, will preside over the Committee meeting here.

The Committee will decide whether to ask the United Nations to call a world sugar conference.

MATTER OF FINANCE
 Should it decide that a world conference is desirable then the Committee will call a meeting of the International Sugar Council.

Members of the Committee and the Council are, in most cases, identical, so a Council meeting could be held at once to ask for United Nations intervention.

Margaret Shufeldt, Council Secretary, said today that there is probably no world sugar surplus, but that distribution has become disjunct because so much of the supply available is "dollar sugar."

Numerous States willing to buy more sugar are not prepared to spend many more dollars for Cuban sugar.

The problem, she said, is largely one of international finance and the United Nations may be the appropriate agency to deal with it.—Associated Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local exchange market this morning at the following rates:
 U.S. dollar (per \$1) 1.48 1/2
 Sterling note (per £1) 1.48 1/2
 Indian rupee (per 100) 24.25
 Siam tical (per 100) 34.50
 Singapore (Straits) 11.13
 S.C. dollars (per 100) 11.75

NEW APPROACH TO U.S.?

More Reports Of Anglo-American Talks

Hint Of Arrangement On Raw Material Supply

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, Sept. 14.

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, due to take place in London later this year, may be followed by a direct British approach to the United States for help in solving the Sterling Area's chronic dollar problems.

Several reports to this effect have recently come out of Washington, where officials are said to be in a receptive frame of mind for any fresh proposals Britain may put forward.

As any approach to the Americans would be made on behalf of the whole Sterling Area, the question of seeking help from the United States will undoubtedly come on the agenda for the Commonwealth talks in November.

By the time the United States will be in the midst of a presidential election, so Anglo-American talks on the Sterling Area's problems could not take place until either Mr. Eisenhower or Mr. Eisenhower's successor in office and the new Administration has had time to settle in.

After then, however, a British approach to America for aid in implementing the policies decided on by the Commonwealth Prime Ministers must be considered a distinct possibility.

Despite the recent improvement in the Sterling Area's dollar position it is clear that none of the fundamental problems which have given rise to recurrent dollar crises have yet been solved.

At the very best all the Sterling Area hopes to achieve by the end of this year is a balance with the rest of the world. The task of rebuilding the gold and dollar reserves to a safe level has not even begun. Past dollar crises have been "solved" by injections of American aid and, though these have helped to avert immediate disaster, they have left the basic problems untouched.

LOAN UNLIKELY

Nevertheless the recent gold and dollar figures give welcome evidence of at least a temporary recovery and, if a balance can be achieved by the end of the year, the British mission will be able to go to Washington with definite proposals for turning this recovery into a lasting solution.

One thing is certain. No British government would now put forward—and certainly no American administration would grant—a new loan of the type given to Britain just after the war.

American aid to the Sterling Area in 1953 must take the form of a contribution to a policy of mutual self-help.

Recent discussion of the world dollar problem has emphasized the fact that this is an "American problem" it would be difficult at this stage to persuade American public opinion that the recurrent Sterling Area crises are anything but the result of its own profligacy.

But it could be impressed with the fact that the economies of the Sterling Area and the United States are closely interdependent.

BECOMING CLEAR

A good deal of valuable research has been done recently to show that America will become increasingly dependant on imported raw materials.

Now the American public, as well as the more enlightened members of Congress, are beginning to perceive the direction in which their economic policy should aim.

The American industrial economy depends on adequate supplies of imported raw materials at prices which are more or less stable. But recently supplies of some materials have been difficult to obtain and prices anything but stable.

Given this as a basis for discussion, a solution to the dollar problem should not be too difficult to arrive at.

America needs raw materials which the Sterling Area is able to supply. The Sterling Area needs dollars. Both these needs could be satisfied if long-term agreements were reached by which America guaranteed purchases of Sterling materials in return for assured supplies at reasonably stable prices.

DOUBLE ADVANTAGE

Such a solution would have a double advantage: it would not place the Sterling Area in the invidious position of having to accept the obligations that go with charity and it should not be difficult to justify to American public opinion.

But long-term commodity agreements—valuable though they would be—cannot provide the whole solution. They cannot, for instance, solve the problem of increasing the production of those materials which are in shortest supply.

A guaranteed market will always be an incentive to greater production but it would not necessarily ensure the rapid development of the resources most urgently needed.

Some American officials have already given thought to this question and they have recommended a stepping up of American investment in both public and private in the under-developed areas of the world.

CLEAR BENEFIT

Such a policy would clearly benefit the Commonwealth Sterling Area, especially as Britain is unlikely to have the resources needed to finance this development for many years to come.

The British mission is therefore likely to urge this policy on the Americans this year. Here again American aid could be given in a form which would bring advantages not only to the receiving countries but also to the United States itself.

And if development were concentrated on those resources which would either earn dollars for the Sterling Area or enable it to save dollars, it would hasten the day when trade between the Commonwealth and America could be freed from all restrictions.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

A rise in gilt-edged securities was the main feature of the week in the Stock Exchange. Undated stocks made gains of up to 1/2.

Mr. Churchill's speech forecasting that the United Kingdom would be in balance with the non-Sterling world in the second half of this year provided the impetus for this advance.

But it also owed something to what one market observer called "optimism about the bank rate or at least the disappearance of pessimism."

In this atmosphere the announcement that exports declined in August made little impression on investors.

The industrial share market had both good and bad news to digest. On one hand it has now become known that retail sales are beginning to pick up again after the recent buyers' strike.

UNION'S THREAT

On the other hand the engineering unions—who are pressing for a 22 a week wage increase—announced that they would ban all overtime and piecework unless their claim is met.

The Ministry of Labour is to hold talks with the unions, who are still holding their threat in reserve.

Nevertheless the industrial share market remained steady and some gains were recorded on the week—especially in the shipbuilding and shipping sections.

Coppers received a setback at midweek on the demand for a wage increase but brightened later on expectations of a good dividend season.

Gold shares remained quietly dull while this benefited from a good crop of dividend announcements.

VERY QUIET WEEK

London, Sept. 14. Once again Government securities provided the London Stock Exchange with most of its excitement, fluctuating within narrow limits and finally closing with fractional gains.

Otherwise it was one of the quietest weeks this year with speculators keeping clear of the market. Investors were made cautious by the world events.

Foreign bonds, especially Japanese, which were activated towards the end of the week by rumours that the eagerly-awaited statement on the debt negotiations was due, provided the only passing spark of interest.

Consols closed the week 1/16 up at 60 1/2. War Loans were up 1/16 at 70-7/16 and 3 per cent Transports up 1/16.

Japanese bonds opened the week quietly but rumour of a debt settlement set them fluctuating widely on Tuesday and they continued to jump around throughout the week, finally closing in most cases a few points up.

An exception was the 4 per cent 1959 issue, which closed 1/2 of a point down at 61.

Otherwise the 4 per cent 1910 issue rose 1/2 to 60. The 4 per cent 1907's rose 1/2 to 13 1/2 and 6 per cent 1920's rose 1/2 to 100.

Tokyo Electric, which moved in sympathy with Japanese bonds throughout the week, were 1/2 point up at 103 1/2.

The foreign market was otherwise generally quiet with German bonds, a strong feature the previous week, having little activity. — United Press.

Sulphur

Deposits To Be Exploited

Mexico City, Sept. 14. A Mexican concession to exploit one of the world's largest volcanic sulphur deposits was announced here.

The sulphur is situated at the inactive volcano on uninhabited Socorro Island in the Revillagigedo group, 340 miles off the coast of Northwest Mexico. Various surveys by U.S. and Mexican geological groups estimate the deposits at 800,000 tons or more, with an average purity of 25 per cent.

The concession for an unlimited period, went to two Mexicans, General A. Morales Salas, a veteran of Mexico's revolution, and Joseph Wokstein, geologist and mine operator. Several U.S. mining companies had pressed for the concession.

The men will invest \$627,000 in the operation, which includes plans for a refinery on the island. They expect to be producing 200 tons of refined sulphur daily in from nine months to a year.

Preliminary study indicated that cost based on deposits of only 250,000 tons, would run to about \$18.70 per ton, including Mexican mining and export taxes. The world market price ranges from \$10 to \$120 per ton.

The Mexican group has already organized its first exploration party to send to the island to plan the use of machinery supplies and its labour force in rented U.S. landing ships.

The deposits were first surveyed by a U.S. and a Mexican mining engineer in 1936, but at that time prices were such that it was not worth while developing them. Their report has since been confirmed by air photographic surveys. — Associated Press.

HONGKONG

SHARE

MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

Business on the Stock Exchange this morning totalled \$115,511.50. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

BANKS
 HK Bank 140 160
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INSURANCES
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 S'hai Land 1 1/2

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 C. Light 10.60
 C. Light (N) 6.50
 Electric 22.50
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INDUSTRIALS
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 Iron 10.70
 S'hai 10.70
 S'hai 10.70

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 27.20

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"TIMENTENO"	Sept. 18	P. I. Ports, Singapore, E. & S. Africa
"VAN HEUTZ"	Sept. 22	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIKAMPEK"	Sept. 27	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIVANGI"	Oct. 1	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TISANTJET"	Oct. 7	Manila, Singapore, E. & S. Africa
"STRAAT MARASSAR"	Oct. 9	P. I. Ports, Belawan Deli, Singapore, Surabaya & Macassar
"TEGELDERG"	Oct. 13	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TISADANE"	Oct. 13	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIPODAB"	Oct. 14	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAN"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TASMAN"	Oct. 22	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli
"TIVANGI"	Nov. 1	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TIPANAB"	Nov. 5	Japan
"TISADANE"	Nov. 9	Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa, & America
"TIPONDOK"	Nov. 9	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"STRAAT MALAKKA"	Nov. 10	Manila, Singapore, S. Africa, & America
"VAN HEUTZ"	Nov. 14	Singapore, Penang & Belawan Deli
"TILUWAN"	Nov. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

ARRIVALS From

"TILUWAN"	In Port	Manila, Surabaya, Semarang, Singapore
"TISADANE"	Sept. 16	Djakarta & Singapore
"TIMENTENO"	Sept. 17	Japan
"VAN HEUTZ"	Sept. 17	Belawan Deli, Penang, & Singapore
"TIKAMPEK"	Sept. 22	Japan

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Page 10 MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1952

YOUR BEST
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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

The Sure Shield

As a girl, she would have possessed a kind of beauty. That fragile, indefinable beauty that belongs to Barrie heroines who are labelled by it "fey." The remote, fawn-like beauty of girls who cannot be sure when next they will be pestered by the pixie-voices of "the little people." The opposite kind of beauty to that which you find among, say, hockey players or hunting girls.

Now, Marion is 44, the mother of four children, and a widow; and some of the beauty is left still, in spite of all that has happened to her.

Things began happening to Marion soon after her first child was born, when she herself was still not much more than a girl. She became strange in her ways, strained in her mind; and they sent her to a mental hospital, where she was kept for the next 14 years.

When they set her free at last, she went to live with a brother, and though this is purely surmise, it would never surprise me to learn that it was to her brother's constant interest and pressing demands that she owed her liberty.

For Marion's brother looks to be the kind of man who would never, no matter what the cost in money or inconvenience to himself, desert a friend, much less one of his own blood. His features are rougher than those of his sister, but he is, indeed, a homely-looking man; but a kind of uncomplicated honesty shines from his face, such a look as a homespun saint might wear.

MARION's brother was in court when she was shown into the dock at Great Marlborough Street the other morning. And when the learned clerk invited her to elect for trial in that court or before a jury, and his words seemed to her to comprehend, she rose from her seat at the back of the court, and tried to offer her advice. He was hushed, of course, but his sister, perhaps inadvertently catching the gist of what he had said, followed the court, and suggested she opt for trial at Great Marlborough Street by Mr E. G. Robey, and she pleaded guilty to stealing from a West End store, a pair of gloves priced at 14s. 11d.

The story of the theft was soon told; and then the police outlined for the magistrate Marion's life story. "She has a widow's pension of £2 1s. a week," he added, "and she lives with her brother. He is in court, sir, and would like to speak for her."

"VERY well," the magistrate said and Marion's brother came forward, clutching his cap in one hand, and with the other fingering the white scarf he wound round his neck, as if it had suddenly become uncomfortably tight.

"Me sister, sir, me sister's never stole in her life, sir," he said. And you could tell by the way that he gulped out the words what it cost him in nervous strain to speak in public thus.

"She tells me this morning, sir, she knows nothing about what happened yesterday. She was supposed to be on her way to hospital, about a pain she had. She shouldn't never have turned up in the West End, sir." Each word that came out so painfully he accompanied with a small stamp of his foot.

"She says she never went into the store at all, sir. That's what she told me this morning, I . . . There he broke off, as if no more words would come.

"THANK you," the magistrate said gently, and Marion's brother stood down. He took up a position close to the dock, as if he felt there he could best protect his sister and shield her from what might come.

Mr Robey recommended Marion in custody for a medical report. They led her away; and her brother, with sad, puzzled eyes, watched her go. She went from out of his sight, but she would never, he felt, pass beyond the range of his protection.

Red Imperialism's Grave Threat To The Far East

Washington, Sept. 14.
US Assistant Secretary of State, Mr John M. Allison declared today that "Communist imperialism is a greater immediate threat in Asia than in Europe."

Mr Allison, Director of Far Eastern Affairs in the State Department, said that effective measures had been taken to shore up Europe's defences against Communism but this has not yet been done in the Far East.

He spoke on a recorded radio programme. A questioner suggested that the fact that American attention has centred more on Europe than on Asia has become "something of a political issue."

Mr Allison was asked whether it can be fairly said that American policy has been to treat Asians as "second class expendables."

Mr Allison said he thought that the record of United States conduct in the Far East showed that America has not so regarded the Asians. He prefaced his remark by saying that he did not want to get into a political argument.

He mentioned American action against Communist aggression in Korea and said: "We have refused to agree to an armistice in Korea, although that means continuing the loss of American and other free nations' blood and treasure, on terms which would force Koreans and Chinese to return to Communist slavery and possible death."

Mr Allison told of American aid to other nations throughout the Far East and said that it is really the Russians who believe that the Asians are "second class expendables."

STALIN'S DICTUM
He added: "Remember Stalin said the East was the road to victory in the West—that is what they are interested in. They are attempting to use the people of Asia to achieve that victory."

"It is the Soviets—it is the Communists—who really believe the people of Asia are second class expendables. There have not been 100,000 Soviet casualties on behalf of their North Korean and Chinese Communist friends. No—they let them spend their own blood."

This was a reference to over 115,000 American casualties in Korea. Mr Allison said: "It is easy for Communism to spread chaos in Asia and that is why it seems to me the greater threat is there."

"It seems to me that a Communist attack in the international sense may never come but the greatest danger is constant pressure, subversion and infiltration whereby new and weak governments in Asia can be kept weak and can be kept divided among themselves. The seeds of dissatisfaction are being sown in these countries in the hope that they will almost imperceptibly drift into the Communist camp."

"That is the danger we are facing, that is why we are trying to fight against it by helping these countries to help themselves through our economic and military aid programmes."

"At the two points in Asia where there is definite Communist military aggression—in Korea and Indo-China—the peoples in these areas have shown they are willing and able to fight but need help and that help we are giving them."—Associated Press.

Radio Hongkong
H.K.T. Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Half Hour presented by Elizabeth Ann (Studio); 6.30, Portuguese Half Hour (Studio); 7, "Journey into Melody"; 7.30, Artist of the Week—Anders Segovia (Studio); 8, Orchestra; 8.45, Weather Report; 9, Time Signal and World News (London Relay); 9.10, Battle of Britain (Studio); 9.15, Talk by Group Captain H. M. Pearson C.B.E. to mark the 12th Anniversary of Battle of Britain. Band of the Royal Air Force; 9.30, "What I like," presented by Arthur Bardone (Studio); 9.45, Over to you—Richard Murdoch and Kenneth Home (BBC); 10, Concerto; 10.30, Concerto for Piano and Orchestra (Alexander Scriabin); 11, Paul Rodura-Skoda (Piano) with the Vienna Symphony Orch. cond. by Henry Swoboda; 10.45, Time for Music—The BBC Midland Light Orchestra conducted by Gilbert Vinter; 10.50, Chanson Française; 10.55, "Dancing time" with Bob Crosby and his Orchestra; 11, Radio News Reel (London Relay); 11.15, Weather Report; 11.30, Goodnight, Master, God Save The Queen; 11.50, Close Down.

BRITAIN LEADS
Britain is now the world's greatest exporter of radioactive material for non-military use, a Ministry of Supply communiqué announced here today.

The only other competitors on the world market were Canada and America, said the announcement.

To meet the increasing demand of radioactive materials by other countries, the British European Airways Corporation have created a special fleet of aircraft which carried the radioactive material in wing-slips.

This method, said the Ministry of Supply, had reduced transport costs by 60% by suppressing the costly and heavy packing cases which have to surround the radioactive materials for sea transportation.—France-Press.

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One Of Yesterday's Landslides



This picture, taken by a staff photographer, shows one of the many landslides which occurred yesterday in the Colony following torrential rainfall during the weekend. The avalanche of earth and stone seen in the left hand corner fell on a squatters hut in West Point, but fortunately there were no casualties. Two other huts nearby luckily escaped the disaster.

Living Language

Why we say Ability.

To have "ability" is to be competent but originally it meant to have or to hold, from the Latin habere, hold. When one remembers that nowadays the slang phrase "to have it" means to be unusually bright or competent one sees how "ability" came from habere.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting shown below are those for registered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which are earlier than the G.P.O. times, can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office. The latest posting times for registered articles are generally one hour earlier than the times shown below. Particulars regarding parcel mails can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15
By Air
Philippines, N. Borneo, 4.30 p.m.
Ceylon, 4.30 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Australia, New Zealand, 4.30 p.m.
C.P.A.
Singapore, India, W. Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 4.30 p.m.
B.O.A.C.
Japan, 4.30 p.m.
Formosa, Seattle, Canada, 4.30 p.m.
H.K.A. (N.W.A.L.)
Radio-Canada (Toukan only), 4.30 p.m.
C.P.A.
By Surface
Macao, 1.30 p.m.; 6 p.m. as Lee Hong/Yak Shing

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16
By Air
Indo-China, France, French North & West Africa, 10 a.m. via Air France.
Formosa, 2 p.m.
C.P.A.
Japan, 4.30 p.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, W. Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Europe, 4.30 p.m.
B.O.A.C.

Realistic Film

"Angels One Five," a gala premiere of which, will take place on Wednesday night at the King's Theatre, is a meticulously produced film which has authenticity stamped on every sequence.

The theme is the Battle of Britain, 1940, and like that grim and historic interlude of World War II, the film catches mock heroics and concentrates on the business of showing how so many came to owe so much to so few.

Many may feel the film has more historical than outright entertainment values, but there will be general agreement as to the realism of the picture. Much of the acting is first-class, the technical quality of the production excellent, the drama of the "Ops Room" faithfully reproduced.

As a tribute to the heroes of the Battle of Britain, "Angels One Five" is a welcome document. Proceeds from Wednesday's gala performance will be devoted to the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund.

OAG Lauds Work Of Po Leung Kuk

HE, the Officer Administering the Government, accompanied by Mrs Black, this morning made an official visit of inspection to the Po Leung Kuk, where he was welcomed by the Chairman and members of the committee.

In replying to an address of welcome, His Excellency said: "First of all I should like to thank you very much indeed, Sir, on behalf of my wife and myself for your very kind words of welcome and for your good wishes to us both."

I have been aware of the activities and aims of the Po Leung Kuk in Hongkong for a much longer period than my seven months residence here. Before the war, when I was serving in Malaya, I heard from time to time about your work here. In the intervening years your work has expanded and I hope this will continue. You and those members of the community of Hongkong who have, over a long period of years, subscribed in a number of ways to the maintenance and expansion of this valuable institution have undoubtedly performed an important service.

We all have a special responsibility to young people, to ensure that they are brought up under decent conditions and have opportunities to make worthwhile lives for themselves when they grow up.

EXPANSION PLANS

I am particularly interested in and fully support the proposals which you have in mind for expanding your programme for education and for the building of the new school, which will provide better accommodation for classrooms and for a kindergarten, a library and a teachers' room, etc., thereby making it possible to relieve the congestion on living quarters within the precincts of the Kuk itself. I am glad to hear also that construction has already begun.

I very much hope that the generosity of the public of Hongkong, which has always been a notable feature of its life, will include within its benevolent interest the assistance necessary to meet the cost of this school and the maintenance of the Po Leung Kuk. In this connection, the public will be given their opportunity when the Annual Flower Day takes place next Saturday. I wish you every success in securing a good collection.

As I have already taken up much of your time in seeing over the premises of the Po Leung Kuk, I shall not speak at any greater length; you are all busy people and have other things to do. However, before closing, I should like to place on record how very much Government appreciates the work which is being done by you, Sir, and your committee and by the staff of the Po Leung Kuk.

Impleading Motion Dismissed

Indonesian Govt
Loses Case

In a 12-page judgment delivered by Mr Justice Reece in the Admiralty Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court this morning, his Lordship dismissed a motion by the Indonesian Government asking the Court to set aside writs of summons and all subsequent proceedings in two simultaneous actions for ownership of the steamer Tasikmalaja (3,569 tons gross) now lying under arrest at Kowloon Docks.

His Lordship referred to the affidavits filed by Mr Kwee Djie Hoo, Consul-General for Indonesia in Hongkong and by Major Pamoeanhardjo, Indonesian diplomatic courier, on behalf of the Indonesian Government and those filed on behalf of the plaintiffs in the action. He said he refused to give any weight to the affidavits of Mr Kwee and Major Pamoeanhardjo and rejected them and ordered them to be removed from the files.

That being so, his Lordship said, there was no evidence before the Court to support the claims made in the notice of motion filed on behalf of the Government of Indonesia and he therefore dismissed the motion with costs.

THE ACTION

One of six grounds upon which the motion had been brought claimed that the actions impleaded the Government of the Republic of Indonesia—a foreign State—which was unwilling to submit to the jurisdiction of the Hongkong Supreme Court.

One of the actions, brought by Juan Ymael and Co., Inc. of Plaza Gold, Manila, was for possession, as sole owners, of the Tasikmalaja (formerly known as the Christobel and the Halekai).

The other action was brought by Anthony Loh, trading as A. W. King, of Room 8, mazzanine floor, Telephone House, whose claim was for \$25,500 for ship's necessities.

Mr John McNeill, QC, and Mr D.A.L. Wright, both instructed by Mr P. J. Griffiths, appeared for the Government of the Republic of Indonesia.

Juan Ymael and Co., Inc., was represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almeida, QC, and Mr Brook A. Bernatchi, both instructed by Mr M. A. de Silva. Mr Charles E. Losby, QC, instructed by Stewart and Company, appeared for Anthony Loh.

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

Suppose that in men and women have volunteered. Let us see how well they do. Write down:
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From The Files 100 Years Ago

Immediately after the close of the last sitting of the Supreme Court in Summary Jurisdiction, and before those who had been waiting about the Hall during the five hours taken up in trial of the Sultan's case could come forward to respond to the cry that their cases were coming on, (whereby one case in particular was shut out, and the Plaintiff made to suffer serious damage) the Registrar of the Court proceeded to the reading of a paper connected with the Junkie brought by the Hermes, Capt. St. John, (referred to in our issue of the 14th ult.), but was checked by the Queen's Advocate in Admiralty, who complained to the Judge, and with much apparent justice, that although the Registrar had a petition in his hands for upwards of six weeks it had not been referred to him for perusal, Mr. Bridges emphatically designating as an instance of gross negligence in the Court, of which he regretted to say this was not a solitary instance.

Mr. Cay appeared astonished at being assailed in this way, and although we did not catch his exact words they were inferred from the reply, that the Queen's Advocate knew of whom, and to whom he was speaking, and that he was alluding particularly to the Registrar. Mr. Cay said that the (Mr. Bridges) had been in Macao for three weeks—Mr. Cay answered then the Judge had been in Macao, and it was necessary to refer to him—Mr. Bridges appealed to his Honor whether it was fair that he should come into Court for a final order to be met with a paper from the Registrar containing no matter, and submitted that the original claim had been fully made out. The Judge appeared to assent to the position assumed, and granted a conditional order, subject to the perusal of the Registrar, but afterwards decided that as he would be at Chancery on Wednesday he would then hear what more had to be said in the subject.

RECREMINATORY

Further recreminatory discussion then took place between the Queen's Advocate and the Registrar, the former asserting that there was more obstruction to the course of business than there was any need for, and that although the Judge had been to Macao he had not been back for a week. Mr. Moreby then joined in and said the claims for the junkie had been put in more than two months ago—that one of them was positively eaten up with Marshall's fees that as to the claimants referred to by Mr. Cay he could prove they were impostors, unsupported by one iota of documentary, or parole evidence, that no respectable Chinaman would venture to guarantee their respectability, and that three of them had absconded from the Colony fearing a prosecution at the Magistrate's office—Mr. Pollard said he too had a client who had claimed to one of the Junkies. The Registrar in conclusion said that in reality the fault was owing to there being no resident Court interpreter.

The Chinese petition had laid on his table for some time before he knew what it was about.

A small Clinker built jolly boat was purchased the other day by an unemployed seaman of the name of Brown, formerly a sailmaker in the America Packet, lately residing at the public house known as the Irish Flag, and, fitted with a sail, with a few friends, the owner was in the habit of amusing himself with a sail occasionally. Last Friday he engaged to take a Ship's Carpenter and his tool chest up to a ship at Whampoa. Whether caught in a squall, and capsized, or captured by pirates is not known; but the boat was brought in by the Mary Spards last Sunday having been found this side of the Bogue full of water. As there was no particularly squally weather, about the time the boat left this port—there is some mystery in the matter which has yet to be cleared up.

Since writing this we learn that about two hours after leaving the harbour at 5 p.m. finding the boat unsafe, the Carpenter hailed and got into a China boat, and with his trape, safely reached Whampoa. It is to be feared, therefore, that after he left the boat swamped, and three souls went to their account.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"How about something with lots of snap to it? This is positively charming for sport!"